

0856-B-03 PREX 7.10: FBIS-APA-86-046

FBIS-APA-86-046

Monday

10 March 1986

Vol IV No 046

Det

Daily Report

ASIA & PACIFIC

FBIS

FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

UB 99-016994

COMPLETED

This is a U.S. Government publication. Its contents in no way represent the policies, views, or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

This publication contains current news and commentary monitored by FBIS from foreign broadcasts, news agency transmissions, newspapers, and periodicals. Items are processed from the first or best available source; it should not be inferred that they have been disseminated only in the medium, in the language, or to the area indicated. Items from foreign-language sources are translated by FBIS. Those from English-language sources are transcribed, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by FBIS. Labels such as [Text] or [Excerpts] in the first line of each item indicate how FBIS processed the information from the original. Names rendered phonetically or in transliteration by FBIS are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clearly heard, received, or published but have been supplied as appropriate to the context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by the source.

Users of this publication may cite FBIS provided they do so in a manner clearly identifying it as the secondary source. For example: "FBIS reports that Radio Moscow announced . . ." or "FBIS has monitored a broadcast from Hanoi which says . . ."

SUBSCRIPTION INFORMATION

The FBIS Daily Report is published Monday through Friday in 8 volumes: I - China, II - Eastern Europe, III - Soviet Union, IV - Asia and Pacific, V - Middle East and Africa, VI - Latin America, VII - Western Europe, and VIII - South Asia.

U.S. Government officials may obtain subscriptions to the Daily Reports at no charge through their sponsoring organizations. DOD consumers are required to submit requests through appropriate command validation channels to DIA, RTS-2C, Washington, D.C. 20301. (Telephone: (202) 692-5753, Autovon: 222-5753.) For additional information or assistance call FBIS, (703) 527-2368, or write P.O. Box 2604, Washington, D.C. 20013.

The public may subscribe to either a hardcover or microfiche version of the Daily Report through the National Technical Information Service (NTIS) of the Department of Commerce (5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, Virginia 22161). The annual subscription fee for the hardcover version within the United States, Canada, and Mexico is \$250 for any one volume and \$80 for each additional volume. This includes the occasional supplements to the Daily

Report. In microfiche (prepared weekly) the fee is \$110 for any one volume, \$135 for two volumes, \$160 for three, \$210 for four, \$260 for five, \$310 for six, \$360 for seven, and \$410 for all eight volumes. Foreign subscriptions outside North America are available from appointed foreign dealers or from NTIS.

Back issues or single copies of the Daily Reports are not available. New subscribers should expect a 30-day delay in receipt of the first issue of the Daily Report. Holders of subscriptions through NTIS should forward all inquiries, remittances, or changes in subscriber information to NTIS at the address listed in paragraph 3 or call: (703) 487-4630.

The publications of the Joint Publications Research Service (JPRS), which are sometimes cited in the Daily Report, may be ordered in single copies or by subscription from NTIS. In ordering, please cite the JPRS title, number, date, and author if applicable.

Both the Daily Report and JPRS publications are on file for public reference at the Library of Congress and at public and university libraries throughout the United States.

DAILY REPORT

Asia & Pacific

Vol IV No 046

10 March 1986

JAPAN

Abe Reportedly To Allow Nuclear Carrier in Yokosuka	C 1-4
U.S. Trade Representative Urges Stronger Yen	C 1-4
Central Bank Rules Out Further Discount Rate Cut	C 1-4
Businessmen Want Further Cuts	C 2-5
Lower House Passes Fiscal 1986 National Budget	C 2-5

NORTH KOREA

Events of Castro's 8-10 March Visit Detailed	D 1-6
Pyongyang Arrival	D 1-6
Further on Welcome	D 2-7
Presented Anti-Imperialist Statuette	D 3-8
Awarded Title Hero of DPRK	D 4-9
Holds Talks With Kim Il-song	D 4-9
Kim Il-song Hosts Banquet	D 5-10
Kim Il-song Speech	D 6-11
Castro Speech	D 8-13
Tours Pyongyang Achievements	D 10-15
Attends Theater Performance	D 11-16
NODONG SINMUN Previews Visit [7 Mar]	D 11-16
Results of 434th MAC Meeting Reviewed	D 14-14
Nuclear Basis of 'Team Spirit-86' Analyzed	D 17-32
[NODONG SINMUN 4 Mar]	
Commentary Views Shultz Remarks on North 'Threat'	D 20-25
Kim Il-song Receives PRC Radio, TV Delegation	D 21-26

SOUTH KOREA

434th MAC Meeting in Panmunjom Viewed	E 1-27
U.S. Congressman Foglietta Visits 8 March	E 1-27
Holds Conference at CPD	E 1-27
Meets Foreign Minister Yi [THE KOREA TIMES 9 Mar]	E 2-28
Editorial Comments on Visit [THE KOREA HERALD 9 Mar]	E 3-29
DJP, NKDP Agree To Hold Special Assembly Session	E 3-29
NKDP Proposes New Government To Manage Olympics	E 4-30
[THE KOREA TIMES 8 Mar]	

CAMBODIA

Congratulations on Achievements of CPSU Congress	H 1-31
SPK Comments	H 1-31
Heng Samrin Salutes Gorbachev	H 1-31
Heng Samrin Returns From Moscow	H 2-32
Heng Samrin Greets Indian Party Congress	H 2-32
Mat Ly Receives MPR Ambassador in Phnom Penh	H 2-32
Say Phuthang Presides at State Council Meeting	H 3-33
Thai 'Violations', KPRAF Military Actions Cited	H 3-33
Sihanouk Sends DK's Condolences on Palme's Death [VODK]	H 4-34
CGDK Reiterates 7 February Appeal to SRV [VONADK]	H 4-34

CGDK Minister Denounces SRV Use of Toxic Chemicals [VONADK]	H 5 - 35
Son Sann To Discuss KPNLF Troubles With Sihanouk [Bangkok THE NATION 6 Mar]	H 6 - 36
Briefs: Delegation To East Europe; Visit to Hospitalized Combatants; Delegation to India; Soviet Film Week Opens	H 7 - 37

LAOS

CPSU Congress, Delegates' Activities Marked	I 1 - 38
Gorbachev Reelection Greeted	I 1 - 38
Kaysone Phomviharn Interview	I 1 - 38
Kaysone Phomviharn Returns	I 4 - 41
Vientiane Editorial	I 4 - 41
Sisavat Greets GDR Defense Ministry on Army Day	I 6 - 43
Communique Marking Nonalignment Week Issued	I 6 - 43

THAILAND

THAI RAT Warns Prem Not To Allow U.S. Bases [7 Mar]	J 1 - 44
Envoy Sends Another Message on U.S. Farm Bill	J 2 - 45
SIAM RAT Urges U.S. To Temper Protectionism [8 Mar]	J 2 - 45

VIETNAM

Foreign Ministry Issues Memo on PRC Hostility	K 1 - 44
Delegation Leaves USSR; Le Duan Stays 'For Rest'	K 3 - 48
SRV Commentary on USSR Party Congress [AFP]	K 4 - 49
CPSU 'New Style' Seen	K 4 - 49
NHAN DAN Reviews 'Landmark' [7 Mar]	K 5 - 50
Hanoi Trade Unions React	K 6 - 51

PHILIPPINES

Aquino Interviewed on Government Strategy [LE MONDE Paris 7 Mar]	P 1 - 52
Aquino on Japan, Reopening Trial, Communists [Fuji TV Tokyo]	P 3 - 53
Students Rally Against Solarz, Charge Meddling	P 5 - 56
U.S. Support for Enrile-Ramos Forces 'Limited' [BUSINESS DAY 6 Mar]	P 5 - 56
Weinberger, Crowe Claims Called 'Half Truths' [BUSINESS DAY 7 Mar]	P 8 - 59
Paper Urges New Constitution, Stability [BULLETIN TODAY 4 Mar]	P 10 - 61
Columnist on Legitimacy, Tasks of New Government [BUSINESS DAY 5 Mar]	P 11 - 62
Editorial: Local Elections 'As Soon as Possible' [PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS 7 Mar]	P 12 - 63
Local Officials Accused of 'Rent-a-Crowd' Tricks [TIMES JOURNAL 5 Mar]	P 13 - 64
Squabble Continues Over Makati Mayoralty	P 14 - 65
Laurel Meets PRC Minister Zhu Muzhi [METRO MANILA TIMES 6 Mar]	P 14 - 65
Agreement Signed [AFP]	P 15 - 66
NDF-Cebu Expresses Willingness for Talks [METRO MANILA TIMES 6 Mar]	P 15 - 66
NPA Wants Military Purge; Surrender Feelers Arrive [TIMES JOURNAL 7 Mar]	P 16 - 67
PKP To Support Call for Unity; Criticizes U.S. [BULLETIN TODAY 7 Mar]	P 17 - 68

Ileto Selected To Head Reconciliation Commission [BULLETIN TODAY 7 Mar]	P 18 - 64
Communists Say No Arms Surrender During Ceasefire [AFP]	P 18 - 69
Aquino Says No Agreement	P 19 - 70
No Marcos Army in Western Mindanao	P 19 - 70
Reformists Claim Generals Under House Arrest	P 19 - 70
KBL Faction Demands Reorganization of Party [BUSINESS DAY 5 Mar]	P 20 - 71
Perez: No Further Political Role for Marcos	P 20 - 71
Tolentino Claims Marcos Legally President [AFP]	P 20 - 71
2 Accused in Aquino Case Willing To Testify	P 21 - 72
Enrile Chided, Labor Minister Announced [AFP]	P 21 - 72
Groups Urge Recall of Central Bank Governor [BULLETIN TODAY 5 Mar]	P 22 - 73
International Support Cited [AFP]	P 23 - 74
Concepcion on Trade Ministry Policies, Changes [BUSINESS DAY 4 Mar]	P 24 - 75

ABE REPORTEDLY TO ALLOW NUCLEAR CARRIER IN YOKOSUKA

OW071351 Tokyo KYODO in English 1336 GMT 7 Mar 86

[Text] Tokyo, March 7 KYODO -- Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe indicated Friday Japan would accept a nuclear-powered aircraft carrier for homeporting at Yokosuka port.

Abe told the Diet there will be no change in Japan's policy to accept U.S. warships. He was replying to a communist questioner who grilled the government on its response if the United States were to replace the aircraft carrier Midway with a nuclear-powered vessel. Yokosuka has long been the home port for the Midway.

U.S. TRADE REPRESENTATIVE URGES STRONGER YEN

OW070711 Tokyo KYODO in English 0650 GMT 7 Mar 86

[Text] Tokyo, March 7 KYODO -- U.S. Trade Representative Clayton Yeutter suggested Friday he will exert strong pressure to further reduce the value of the dollar against the yen so as to help improve the huge trade imbalance between Japan and the United States. He made the suggestion at a Japan-U.S. transpacific satellite TV conference cosponsored by Japan's NHK (Nippon Hoso Kyokai) and CNN TV network of the United States.

Yeutter said Japan's cooperation is needed to start correction of the bilateral imbalance by November (when the midterm elections will be held in the United States) following the present appearance of "J" curve effect of dollar-based trade surplus temporarily increasing.

In response, Wataru Hiraizumi, Director General of the Economic Planning Agency, said the favorable effects of the yen's appreciation against the dollar are sure to appear (on the trade balance) according to principles of economics. Hiraizumi also defended a Japanese governmental program to extend low-interest loans to smaller export-dependent firms hit by the yen's upturn by expressing his concern over the rapid yen appreciation.

The chief U.S. trade negotiator countered by saying it is not desirable for Japan to attempt to deter structural adjustments of the Japanese economy by helping such small and medium-sized enterprises. Yeutter reiterated the stand that the U.S. cannot leave as it is its huge trade deficit, which reached a record 49.7 billion dollars in Japan's favor in 1985, saying it will have to be decreased gradually.

CENTRAL BANK RULES OUT FURTHER DISCOUNT RATE CUT

OW080321 Tokyo KYODO in English 0312 GMT 8 Mar 86

[Text] Tokyo, March 8 KYODO -- Satoshi Sumita, Governor of the Bank of Japan, Saturday ruled out the possibility of a further cut in the official discount rate in the near future. Sumita told a lower house budget committee meeting that cuts already made in the rate the central bank charges on loans to commercial banks should be enough to expand domestic demand and help rectify Japan's foreign trade imbalances. The bank Friday announced a 0.5-point reduction in the discount rate to 4 percent per annum, the second cut since, January 30.

Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone earlier welcomed Sumita's report to him of the move, which comes at almost the same time as similar cuts by the U.S., West Germany and other major European countries.

Nakasone has advocated concerted action by major industrial countries to lower interest rates to spur the world economy. He told reporters that the new discount rate reduction had just been announced, and refused to speculate on whether another would be necessary.

Businessmen Want Further Cuts

OW071147 Tokyo KYODO in English 1137 GMT 7 Mar 86

[Text] Tokyo, March 7 KYODO -- Many top business officials said Friday they want to see the Bank of Japan cut its official discount rate still further for the good of the nation's economy. Responding to the bank's announcement Friday afternoon of a 0.5-point cut to 4 percent per annum in the key rate, which it charges on loans to commercial banks, the officials said there still seems room for a further cut.

They admitted Friday's cut will have favorable effects, especially on stabilization of the yen-dollar exchange rate, as it was made as part of a coordinated effort with West Germany and the United States. But they said they want to see the rate drop to the 3.0-3.5 percent level -- almost equivalent to West Germany's. The U.S. is expected to join West Germany and Japan in cutting its official discount rate soon.

Bunpei Otsuki, president of the Japan Federation of Employers' Associations, said monetary policy alone is not sufficient to reflate domestic demand, battered by the recent rapid appreciation of the yen against the dollar. Yutaka Takeda, president of Nippon Steel Corp., expressed the hope the government will come up with all manner of measures to spur domestic demand.

Nobuya Hagura, president of the Federation of Bankers Associations of Japan, said financial institutions will do their best to see that the effects of the rate cut really take root by lowering the short-term prime lending rate, for example. Meanwhile, Finance Minister Noboru Takeshita said the central bank's rate cut decision is timely given Japan's low inflation rate and the yen's recent sharp appreciation.

LOWER HOUSE PASSES FISCAL 1986 NATIONAL BUDGET

OW081029 Tokyo KYODO in English 0910 GMT 8 Mar 86

[Text] Tokyo, March 8 KYODO -- The House of Representatives passed Saturday the 54.09 trillion yen national budget for fiscal 1986 starting in April. The budget, referred to the House of Councillors immediately, will come into force by April 6 under the Constitution. The decision of the Lower House is regarded under the Constitution as that of the Diet as a whole if the House of Councillors fails to act.

The fiscal 1986 budget includes 3.34 trillion yen for defense, up to 6.8 percent from fiscal 1985, and 622 billion yen for official development assistance to developing countries, up 6.3 percent.

The total budget of 54.09 billion yen represents an increase of 3.7 percent. Net spending, excluding bond-financing costs and allocations to autonomous bodies, stands at 32.58 trillion yen.

The Liberal-Democratic Party and its coalition partner, the New Liberal Club, voted for the budget, while the opposition Japan Socialist, Komeito, Democratic Socialist, United Social Democratic and Japan Communist Parties voted against.

EVENTS OF CASTRO'S 8-10 MARCH VISIT DETAILED

Pyongyang Arrival

SK090445 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0400 GMT 9 Mar 86

[Text] Pyongyang, March 8 (KCNA) -- The party and government delegation of the Republic of Cuba led by Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, president of the Council of State and president of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, arrived in Pyongyang today by special plane for an official goodwill visit to our country at the invitation of Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Pyongyang streets in welcome attire were in a festive atmosphere to meet a fraternal goodwill envoy of the Cuban people and were seething with the feelings of militant friendship and unity between the Korean and Cuban peoples.

Present at the airport were thousands of people carrying portraits of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and portraits of Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, the supreme leader of the Cuban people, flags of Korea and Cuba and bunches of flowers.

Set up amidst the welcomers were a portrait of Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and a portrait of Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, president of the Council of State and president of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba.

Put up in front of the welcomers were streamers reading "Warm welcome to the party and government delegation of the Republic of Cuba headed by Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz," and "Long live the indestructible fraternal friendship and unity between the Korean and Cuban peoples,"

Comrade Kim Il-song, accompanied by the members of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, came out to the airport to greet Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz.

Present at the airport were Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea; O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and minister of People's Armed Forces; Kang Song-san, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and premier of the Administration Council; Pak Song-chol and Yi Chong-ok, members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-presidents; Yon Hyong-muk, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and first vice-premier of the Administration Council; Kim Huan and Ho Tan, members of the Political Bureau, and secretaries of the WPK Central Committee; O Kuk-yol, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and chief of the general staff of the Korean People's Army; So Yun-sok member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, chief secretary of the Pyongyang Municipal Party Committee and chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee; Kim Pok-sir, Chong Chun-ki, Hyon Mu-kwang and Hong Si-hak, alternate members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice- premiers of the Administration Council; Hwang Chang-yop and Pak Nam-ki, secretaries of the WPK Central Committee and other cadres.

Also present were Ricardo Danza Sigas, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Cuba to Korea, and his embassy officials and diplomatic envoys of various countries in Pyongyang.

At 11:30 a.m., the plane carrying the goodwill envoy of the Cuban people touched down. The crowds with warm feelings of friendship towards the fraternal Cuban people gave a rousing welcome to the distinguished guests, raising the cheers of hurrah and shouting "Fidel, Kim Il-song", "Kim Il-song, Fidel" and "welcome Fidel".

Comrade Kim Il-song shook hands with Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz and warmly hugged him.

Arriving here were members of the party and government delegation of the Republic of Cuba -- Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the Political Bureau of the C.C., the Communist Party of Cuba and vice-president of the Council of State and vice-president of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba; Jorge Risquet Valdes, member of the Political Bureau, and member of the Secretariat of the C.C., the Communist Party of Cuba division; General Senen Casas Regueiro, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the C.C., the Communist Party of Cuba and member of the Council of State of the Republic of Cuba and first acting minister of Armed Forces; Lionel Soto Prieto, member of the Secretariat of the C.C., the Communist Party of Cuba and ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Cuba to the Soviet Union; Carlos Aldana Escalante, member and chief of the Revolutionary Orientation Department of the C.C., the Communist Party of Cuba; Jose Miyar Barruecos, member of the C.C., the Communist Party of Cuba and secretary of the Council of State of the Republic of Cuba; Fidel Castro Diaz-Balart, president of the Atomic Energy Institute and other suite members.

A welcome function took place at the airport. The national anthems of the Republic of Cuba and our country were played. Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, in company with Comrade Kim Il-song, reviewed a guard of honour of the three services of the Korean People's Army amid the booming of a 21 gun salute. Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, in company with Comrade Kim Il-song, passed by the crowds, waving his hand to them in acknowledgement of their enthusiastic cheers.

Further on Welcome

SK090557 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0523 GMT 9 Mar 86

[Text] Pyongyang, March 8 (KCNA) -- Hundreds of thousands of people in Pyongyang today gave a rousing welcome to the party and government delegation of the Republic of Cuba led by Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, the foremost leader of the Cuban people, who are fighting shoulder to shoulder with the Korean people as their intimate comrade-in-arms and class brother at the outpost of the anti-imperialist struggle.

Set up here and there along the route were portraits of Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz and slogan-boards reading "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song," "Long live Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, the foremost leader of the Cuban people," "Long live the glorious Workers' Party of Korea," and "Long live the Communist Party of Cuba." Put up among the welcomers were portraits of Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, and welcome slogans and flags of Korea and Cuba were fluttering on the streets.

When the open car carrying Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Fidel Castro appeared downtown, working people and students waved high flags of the two countries and bunches of flowers, shouting again and again "friendship," "unity" and "hurrah."

At Yonghung crossroads thousands of university students warmly welcomed the guests, beating drums and shouting "friendship" and "unity" at the top of their voices. The square in front of the February 8 House of Culture was crowded with more than 30,000 people. When Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz got off the car, artists presented fragrant flowers to them.

Kang Hui-won, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal Administration and Economic Guidance Committee, presented a statuette of the anti-imperialist fighter to Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz.

Passing by the cheering crowd, Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz waved to them and then headed for Pipa Street. Columns of children's union members lined up on Hyoksin Street. Children's union members presented bunches of flowers to them and put red neckerchiefs around their necks and made a welcome salute on behalf of the Korean Children's Union members. As the two leaders walked, taking hands of school children, the sound of drums and bugles and the cheers of "hurrah" rose higher along the street. People's Army soldiers are standing in long lines along the street on the bank of the River Potong.

When the motorcade stopped, students of the Mangyongdae Revolutionary School and Heroes of the Republic presented fragrant flowers to Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz. Here and there along the streets, workers, farmers and working people of all strata waved flowers and raised cheers, rejoiced over meeting with the guests. A welcome atmosphere was all the more seething at the arch of triumph. Students and working people stretching from the arch in a fan shape in their holiday best and children in Cuban Army uniform and short jackets with multicolored sleeves turned the square in front of the arch into a sea of dance, a sea of flowers with their graceful rhythmic movements to the tune of the Cuban Song "Cuba si Yanqui no".

Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz passed through Kaeson Street where accordions played in chorus by more than 500 school children resounded and cheers burst out incessantly, and headed for Kumsong Street. The crowds enthusiastically welcomed the goodwill envoy from Cuba, a heroic country, across oceans and continents. Wishing Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz excellent success in his visit to our country, they enthusiastically welcomed the guests till the motorcade passed out of sight.

Presented Anti-Imperialist Statuette

SK081026 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1021 GMT 8 Mar 86

[Text] Pyongyang, March 8 (KCNA) — A statuette of the anti-imperialist fighter was presented to Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, president of the Council of State and president of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, on an official goodwill visit to our country at the square in front of the February 8 House of Culture on March 8.

Kang Hui-won, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal Administration and Economic Guidance Committee, presented the statuette symbolic of the anti-imperialist fighters waging a heroic struggle for freedom, peace and the liberation of the people to Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, a staunch anti-imperialist fighter. Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz expressed deep thanks for this.

Awarded Title Hero of DPRK

SK090740 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1200 GMT 8 Mar 86

[Excerpts] The title Hero of the DPRK was awarded to Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] and president of the Council of Ministers and State of the Republic of Cuba.

On 8 March a ceremony to award the title of hero was held at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall. Together with Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and DPRK president, participated in the awarding ceremony.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song awarded the Gold Star Medal and the order of national flag first class along with the title of hero. Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz expressed deep thanks to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song for awarding the title of hero.

The same day orders and medals of the DPRK were also awarded to members of the Cuban party and Government delegation and suite members.

Holds Talks With Kim Il-song

SK090356 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1200 GMT 8 Mar 86

[Text] On 8 March, talks were held in Pyongyang between the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and DPRK president, and Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] and president of the Councils of Ministers and State of the Republic of Cuba.

Present at the talks on our side were Comrade Kang Song-san, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau premier of the state Administration Council; Comrade Pak Song-chol, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and vice president; Comrade O Kuk-yol, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and chief of the General Staff of the KPA; Comrade Hwang Chang-yop, member and secretary of the WPK Central Committee; Comrade Kim Chung-il, alternate member of the WPK Central Committee and first vice foreign minister; and Comrade Pak Yong-se, DPRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Republic of Cuba.

Present on the other side were comrade Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the PCC - Central Committee Political Bureau and vice president of the Councils of Ministers and State of the Republic of Cuba; Comrade Jorge Risquet Valdes, member of the PCC Central Committee Secretariat; Comrade Division General Senen Casas Regueiro, alternate member of the PCC Central Committee Political Bureau, member of the Council of State of the Republic of Cuba, and first vice minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces; Comrade Lionel Soto Prieto, member of the PCC Central Committee Secretariat and ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Cuba to the Soviet Union; Comrade Carlos Aldana Escalante, member and chief of the Revolutionary Orientation Departments of the PCC Central Committee; Comrade Jose Miyar Barruecos,

member of the PCC Central Committee and minister-secretary of the Council of State of the Republic of Cuba; Comrade Fidel Castro Diaz-Balart, director of the Commission on Nuclear Energy of the Institute of Nuclear Research; and Comrade Ricardo Danza Siagas, Cuban ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to our country.

The talks proceeded in a comradely, sincere, and friendly atmosphere.

Kim Il-song Hosts Banquet

SK090322 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1200 GMT 8 Mar 86

[Text] On the evening of 8 March, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and DPRK president, arranged a grand banquet at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall to welcome a party and government delegation of the Republic of Cuba led by Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the PCC and president of the Councils of Ministers and State of the Republic of Cuba, which is paying an official good-will visit to our country.

Invited to the banquet along with Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz were Comrade Carlos Rafael Rodriguez member of the PCC Central Committee Political Bureau and vice president of the Councils of Ministers and State; Comrade Jorge Risquet Valdes, member of the PCC Central Committee Secretariat; Comrade Division General Senen Casas Regueiro, alternate member of the PCC Central Committee Political Bureau, member of the Council of State of the Republic of Cuba, and first vice minister of the revolutionary Armed Forces; Comrade Lionel Soto Prieto, member of the PCC Central Committee Secretariat and ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Cuba to the Soviet Union; Comrade Carlos Aldana Escalante, member and chief of the Revolutionary Orientation Department of the PCC Central Committee; Comrade Jose Miyar Barruecos, member of the PCC Central Committee and minister-secretary of the Council of State of the Republic of Cuba; Comrade Fidel Castro Diaz-Balart, director of the Commission on Nuclear Energy of the Institute of Nuclear Research Comrade Ricardo Danza Sigas, Cuban ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to our country; and staff members of the embassy of the Republic of Cuba in our country.

Participating in the banquet were Comrade Kang Song-san, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and premier of the State Administration Council; Comrade Pak Song-chol, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and vice president; Comrade Kim Hwan, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the party Central Committee; Comrade O Kuk-yol, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and chief of the General Staff of the KPA; Comrade So Yun-sok, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau, responsible secretary of the Pyongyang Municipal Party Committee, and chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee; Comrades Kim Pok-sin, Chong Chun-ki, and Hong Si-hak, candidate members of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and vice premiers of the state Administration Council; Comrade Kang Hui-won, alternate member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal Administration and Economic Guidance Committee; Comrades Hwang Chang-yop and Pak Nam-ki, secretaries of the party Central Committee; members and alternate members of the party Central Committee in Pyongyang; chairmen and ministers of the State Administration Council; responsible functionaries of working organizations; KPA generals; responsible functionaries from the fields of science, education, culture and the arts, public health, and the press; and Pak Yong-se, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of our country in Cuba.

When the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song arrived together with Comrade Fidel Castro, amid the playing of welcoming music, the participants ardently welcomed them with thundering applause. The banquet began with the playing of the national anthems of the Republic of Cuba and our country.

Kim Il-song Speech

SK090040 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1200 GMT 8 Mar 86

[Text of speech by DPRK President Kim Il-song at a banquet held at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall on 8 March in honor of a Cuban party and government delegation led by Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Central Committee of the PCC and president of the Cuban Councils of Ministers and State -- recorded]

[Text] Respected Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, Cuban guests, comrades, and friends:

Today, our people warmly welcome, with great pleasure and intimacy, respected Comrade Fidel Castro and the many Cuban comrades who are visiting our country with the fraternal Cuban people's sentiments of friendship. I have long been looking forward to a meeting with Comrade Fidel Castro. I cannot, indeed, hold back delight at meeting and sharing this place together after long expectations. [applause] Even though we are meeting each other for the first time, you are the closest friend and revolutionary comrade-in-arms of our people who has already forged a particular friendship with us. [applause]

At this significant place filled with the pleasure of comradely friendship and fraternal meeting, and on behalf of our party Central Committee, the Government of the Republic, and the Korean people, and on my own behalf, I ardently welcome the visit to our country by a party and government delegation of the Republic of Cuba led by Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Central Committee of the PCC and president of the Councils of Ministers and State of the Republic of Cuba. [applause]

When the situation of the country is strained and many busy projects involving implementing the decisions of the Third PCC Congress are being raised, respected Comrade Fidel Castro visited our country without minding the long distance. This clearly confirms that you treasure the friendship between us very much and give great significance to the development of the friendly relations between our two parties, countries, and peoples.

Even though Korea and Cuba are far apart from each other, in the Eastern and Western hemispheres of the globe, with oceans and continents between them, the hearts of the two peoples are connected as one. The peoples of our two countries early forged the bonds of deep friendship as class brothers, have fought together at the outpost of the anti-imperialist struggle, and have mutually and closely supported and cooperated with each other.

Today, the parties and governments of our two countries are taking joint steps in the international arena with an identity of views on important international issues, and are struggling shoulder-to-shoulder with each other to strengthen and develop the international movement and the Nonaligned Movement and to defend world peace and security.

The friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and Cuba based on proletarian internationalism and revolutionary obligation are favorably developing in the political, economic, cultural, and all other fields with each passing day. This is greatly contributing to accelerating socialist construction in our two countries and advancing the world revolution. [applause]

I am very satisfied with the favorable development of the traditional friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and Cuba in conformity with the common aspirations and desire of the peoples of our two countries. [applause]

The visit to our country by respected Comrade Fidel Castro this time will, doubtlessly, serve as an important momentum in further deepening the comradely friendship and fidelity between us and developing the friendly and cooperative relations between our two parties, countries, and peoples to a new higher stage. [applause]

Cuba is a country of heroes which paved the way to socialism for the first time in Latin America. Through an arduous armed struggle, the brave Cuban people attained the victory of the revolution, ushered in the road of socialism, and drastically changed the traits of the country by vigorously pushing ahead with the socialist revolution and construction under difficult conditions in which the maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists for aggression, intervention, and sanctions continued.

Cuba, dominated by exploitation, subordination, poverty, and lack of rights in the past, has been changed into a free island where the people enjoy happiness to their hearts' content, and a model of socialism in Latin America. [applause] Socialist Cuba, a fruition of the creative labor of the Cuban people and the great gain of their arduous struggle, is, at present, displaying an august dignity and stately appearance under the nose of the United States.

The Korean people genuinely rejoice over the fact that the fraternal Cuban people have attained a brilliant victory in the revolutionary struggle and construction work by resolutely smashing all types of maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists to stifle the Cuban revolution. [applause] The victory of the Cuban revolution and the proud changes in the land of Cuba are inconceivable without the correct leadership of respected Comrade Fidel Castro. [applause] Respected Fidel Castro, a great son of the Cuban people and the supreme leader of the Cuban revolution, is widely known as a resolute anti-imperialist fighter with revolutionary passion, invincible will, and tested leadership and a noted activist of the international communist movement and the Nonaligned Movement. Because of his devoted service for the Cuban people and great achievements for the revolution, Comrade Fidel Castro is enjoying high respect and confidence from the Cuban communists and people. [applause]

Availing myself of this opportunity, I ardently congratulate, once again, the successful holding of the Third PCC Congress some time ago, and Comrade Fidel Castro's reassumption of the important post of first secretary of the PCC Central Committee in accordance with the unanimous opinion and high confidence of the party members and the people. [applause]

Feeling apprehension as a result of the growth and strengthening of the might of socialist Cuba with each passing day, the U.S. imperialists have constantly perpetrated maneuvers for aggression, intervention, and sanctions against Cuba, but they cannot block, with any maneuvers, the victorious advance of the Cuban people. The revolutionary cause of the heroic people is ever-victorious and invincible.

We wholeheartedly wish the Cuban people new success in the struggle to carry out the new 5-year plan and strengthen the defense capabilities of the country while upholding the decisions of the Third PCC Congress in firm unity with the PCC, led by Comrade Fidel Castro. [applause] Along with this, our party, Government, and people extend active support and militant solidarity to the just struggle of the Cuban Party, Government, and people to put an end to the U.S. troops' occupation of Guantanamo, achieve territorial integrity, and defend peace and security in the Caribbean region and Central America. [applause]

Today, our people are powerfully accelerating socialist construction, united around the party, while upholding the program of the sixth party congress, and are actively struggling to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of our fatherland.

The Cuban party, Government, and people have always wholeheartedly supported and encouraged our people's struggle for socialist construction and national reunification. At the Third PCC Congress, held recently, respected Comrade Fidel Castro paid attention again to the development of the situation on the Korean peninsula, strongly asserted that the North and South of Korea cohost the 24th Olympic Games, and expressed the principled and resolute stand of Cuba toward this question. This is a great encouragement to our people fighting for national reunification. [applause] I express deep thanks to the Cuban party, government, and people, consistently and actively supporting our people's revolutionary cause by invariably adhering to the class stand and brotherly obligation. [applause]

Our people regard as a source of pride having such sincere comrades-in-arms in Latin America as the Cuban people and treasure friendship with them very much. In the future, our people will advance in firm unity with the fraternal Cuban people, upholding the banner of socialism and communism, without shaking at all even amid any storms and ordeals, and make all efforts to develop the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries. [applause] The Korean and Cuban peoples will fight together against imperialism and for peace and the triumph of the socialist and communist cause in the same trench forever. [applause]

Hoping that the visit to our country by respected Comrade Fidel Castro will bring about an excellent result, I propose a toast to the everlasting and immortal friendship and unity between the Korean and Cuban peoples; to the strengthening, development, prosperity, and thriving of the PCC; to the unity of the socialist countries and the international communist movement; to the strengthening and development of the Nonaligned Movement; to world peace; to the long life and good health of respected Comrade Fidel Castro; to the good health of the Cuban guests; and to the good health of the many comrades and friends here. [applause]

Castro Speech

SK090226 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1200 GMT 8 Mar 86

[Speech by Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the PCC Central Committee and president of the Councils of State and Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, at banquet hosted by Kim Il-song held at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall in Pyongyang on 8 March in honor of the Cuban party and government delegation -- recorded; passage by passage translation from Spanish into Korean]

[Text] Dear Comrade Kim Il-song, close comrades of the DPRK party and government:

Superficially, Korea and Cuba appear to be far apart from each other. Do not thousands of miles separate us from each other? That is because when morning breaks in our country, it is already night in Korea, and when the friendly Korea is covered with snow, our country is green throughout the year. Korea and Cuba, however, are close brothers. [applause] Close comrades, we are dreaming the same dreams, we stand face-to-face with the same enemies, and we face a threat from the same enemies. Because of this, we are of the same mind. [applause]

First of all, I would like to say that it has been a long-cherished, earnest desire to visit your heroic and revolutionary country and meet in person President Kim Il-song, the great leader, whom we deeply respect and revere, and have a direct contact with the devoted and fraternal Korean people. [applause] We have long thirsted for this visit even in the midst of the strained struggle in which our country was engaged.

Further, I must tell you that we will never forget the impressions left upon us today.

I can hardly find the proper words to express our feelings when we were greeted with enthusiastic welcome and particular hospitality by the people at the airport and along the streets upon our arrival in Pyongyang. [applause]

It is not homage that I have come for. I have come to pay tribute to the Korean people and the glorious history of struggle of Korea. We have come from a long way to get acquainted with a people who have never, during long historical period, ceased the struggle against oppression and exploitation by outside forces and for independence, and to express our deepest respect and solidarity to this people. [applause]

Let me extend my respects to the heroes who fought courageously with rifles in their hands against the oppression of Japanese militarism under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il-song. [applause] Let me extend my respects to the Korean people who overcame the brutal aggression of U.S. imperialism; who rebuilt the motherland, which had been reduced to ruins; and who, after the building of a new society, have been confidently advancing for more than three decades under the banner of indomitable revolution and the banner of socialism, under the condition of the tragic division of the country and the conversion of the southern part of the peninsula into an aggressive military base of the United States. [applause]

The heroic epic of the Korean people is undoubtedly one of the great revolutionary events of our times and it will remain an ever-fresh source of inspiration to all the fighters and peoples of the world. [applause] It is this heroic struggle of the Korean people that, coupled with the struggle of the Cuban people living far away, has given rise to the good bonds of cooperation and the deep fraternal friendship and spirit of solidarity between our two countries. [applause]

In each most difficult period our motherland has never been beyond the reach of the warm and tender hand of the Korean people. The just stand of the Korean party, government, and people for the country's peaceful reunification and your resolute stand against the maneuvers and provocative acts committed by imperialists and their stooges in this area are always assured of our strongest and firmest solidarity. [applause] The grim situation today makes it incumbent upon all the forces of independence, peace, and progress to strengthen their unity of action.

Never in history has mankind experienced such a dangerous and complicated time as the present. Because of the U.S. Government's irresponsible policy of the arms race, confrontation, and strength, the danger of destructive war has reached its culmination. If such a war breaks out, the world will never be saved. The imperialists are further intensifying intervention, aggression, and terrorism in various parts of the world.

Only when the people have the firm determination and will not to yield to, but rather confront, any threat and blackmail can they smash the reactionary maneuvers of the imperialists. [applause] But imperialism does not confine itself to armed aggression against peoples. Our era is witnessing the intensification of the merciless economic exploitation and plunder of peoples, the Third World peoples in particular. Economic crisis has driven many Third World countries into a desperate position of hunger, backwardness, and poverty.

The combination of enormous foreign debts, prevailing criminal acts of dumping, unfair exchanges, and trade protectionism deprives the backward and colonized countries in Latin America, Asia, and Africa of the most elementary hope for the future. This is why we have already emphasized time and again that the decisive struggle for peace is inseparable from the struggle to reject foreign debts and establish a new international economic order at present. Our countries insist on this. [applause]

14

Our Korean visit proceeds from serious political interests. In addition, we want to see the time-honored unique culture of Korea. We hope to come to know, as much as possible, the miraculous successes of the Korean people and their revolutionary experiences. Although we wish to stay long in Korea, we cannot do so because of unavoidable circumstances.

Meetings and talks with dear President Kim Il-song and Korean brothers will further promote the friendship and mutual understanding between us and the cooperation and unity between our two parties, two states, and two peoples. [applause]

It is true that we are living in a complicated and dangerous era. It is also true that we are faced with great difficulties. However, it is unquestionable that we will triumph without fail when such ties as those existing between Korea and Cuba, which are far apart from each other in geographical terms, are achieved between peoples and when the spirit of internationalism, the symbol of the future of mankind, is demonstrated with such passion as we have witnessed today. [applause]

Dear Comrade Kim Il-song, close Korean brothers, availing myself of this opportunity, I am going to chant, as we do in our fatherland, a slogan that has always encouraged us in days filled with struggle, victories, and hopes: "Fatherland or death, we will triumph!"

Dear friends, I propose a toast to the long life and good health of Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader, so that he can continue strengthening and developing the international communist movement with the rich experience and socialist revolutionary knowledge that he has already acquired. [applause]

Also, I propose a toast to the long life and good health of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il. [applause] I propose a toast to the fraternal comrades of the WPK. I propose a toast to all of the Korean brothers. [applause]

Tours Pyongyang Achievements

SK100413 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0405 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Text] Pyongyang, March 9 (KCNA) -- Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, president of the Council of State and president of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, on an official goodwill visit to our country saw the exhibition of achievements in socialist construction and the Yongsong meat processing plant on March 9. He was accompanied by Comrade Kim Il-song. The members of the Cuban party and government delegation and its suite were with them.

Going there were also Pak Song-chol, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-president, O Kuk-yol, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and chief of the General Staff of the Korean People's Army, Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the WPK Central Committee, and other cadres.

Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz first went to the exhibition of achievements in socialist construction. Women employees presented bouquets of fragrant flowers to Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz. Seeing with keen interests the exhibits showing the development of the Korean national economy in various domains, Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz and members of the delegation congratulated the Korean people upon the enormous successes made by them in socialist construction with full display of the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle under the wise leadership of the party and the leader over the past 40 years.

Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz also inspected the yongsong meat processing plant amid warm welcome of working people of the capital and workers of the plant. Going round the newly built bean milk production process of the plant, he congratulated the workers there upon their achievements. Today members of the Cuban party and government delegation visited Mangyongdae and saw the Pyongyang metro.

Lt. General Senen Casas Regueiro, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, member of the Council of State of the Republic of Cuba and first acting minister of Armed Forces, visited Kim Il-song Military University.

Attends Theater Performance

SK100418 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0412 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Text] Pyongyang, March 9 (KCNA) -- The music and dance epic "Song of Glory" was performed at the February 8 House of Culture on the evening of March 9 in honor of Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, president of the Council of State and president of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, on an official goodwill visit to Korea.

Comrade Kim Il-song saw the performance with Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz. Invited to see the performance were the members of the Cuban party and government delegation and its suite members and Cuban embassy officials in Pyongyang.

The audience included Kang Song-san, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and premier of the Administration Council, Pak Song-chol, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-president, and other senior officials.

The performance given by artistes in Pyongyang was acclaimed by the audience for its high ideological and artistic value. Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, accompanied by Comrade Kim Il-song, mounted the stage and presented a basket of flowers to the performers in congratulation of their successful performance and posed for a photograph with them.

NODONG SINMUN Previews Visit

SK080448 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2125 GMT 7 Mar 86

[NODONG SINMUN 8 March editorial: "We Warmly Welcome the Goodwill Envoy from the Country of Heroes"]

[Text] On 8 March, a party and government delegation of the Republic of Cuba led by Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Central Committee of the PCC and president of the Councils of Ministers and State, will arrive in Pyongyang to pay an official visit to our country at the invitation of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and president of the DPRK.

The relations of deep intimacy and the revolutionary comradely relations between Comrade Kim Il-song of our people and Comrade Fidel Castro were forged long ago. Our people early highly respected him as a national hero of Cuba, an outstanding leader of the Cuban people, and a distinguished anti-imperialist fighter.

Along with his name, such revolutionary activities as the attack on the Moncada barracks during the period of underground struggle, the struggle in court where he shouted "History will sentence me to innocence," the landing in the Granma, the guerrilla struggle in the Sierra Maestre, and the historic victory in the Cuban revolution, which Comrade Fidel Castro has carried out, are well known to our people.

With particular comradely friendship and class intimacy, our people warmly greet and ardently welcome Comrade Fidel Castro who will visit our country from the Western hemisphere, crossing over oceans and continents.

The visit to our country by the respected Comrade Fidel Castro becomes an epochal event that develops the fraternal friendly relations, forged between the two peoples of Korea and Cuba in the struggle to oppose the imperialists' policy of aggression and war, to defend peace, and to attain the victory of the socialist cause, to a new higher stage. The visit will contribute to further deepening the friendly and cooperative relations between the Korean and Latin American peoples, to strengthening the unity and cohesion of the socialist countries and the international communist movement, to developing the Nonaligned Movement, and to promoting the anti-imperialist cause of the peoples of the developing countries.

Cuba is a country of heroes, and the Cuban people are a heroic people. The heroic Cuban people toppled the fascist and dictatorial regime with arms in hands, achieved freedom and independence, and have built socialism while bravely defeating the maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists for constant aggression and war at a place only tens of miles away from the U.S. mainland.

The victory of the Cuban revolution was the first victory of socialist revolution in Latin American countries. As a result of the victory of the Cuban revolution under the leadership of Comrade Fidel Castro, the banner of socialism began to fly high in the Western hemisphere and the world's socialist forces were even further strengthened.

Today, the existence of socialist Cuba and its progress, a beacon of hope for the Latin American peoples fighting for independence and sovereignty, are shedding the light of victory on the future path of their struggle. As a result of the victory of the Cuban revolution, even the deep roots of the U.S. imperialists' colonial system were shaken in the Western hemisphere, and the anti-imperialist and antidictatorial struggle of the peoples in this region ushered in the road of a new upsurge.

Under the correct leadership of Comrade Fidel Castro, the fraternal Cuban people have powerfully struggled to consolidate and develop the socialist system and promote socialist construction.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Today, the Cuban people, under the leadership of the PCC, are determinedly advancing in the leading ranks of the anti-imperialist struggle, upholding the banner of revolution.

The U.S. imperialists, who regarded Cuba as a thorn in their flesh when the Cuban revolution had attained victory, perpetrated such vicious maneuvers as a direct armed invasion; military threats, blackmail, and provocations; economic and diplomatic sanctions; and intrigues of subversion and destruction to strangle the young Republic of Cuba in its infancy. This notwithstanding, the heroic Cuban people have defended the revolution and safeguarded the honor and dignity of the country, successfully smashing the anti-Cuban maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists every time.

Thanks to the dynamic labor struggle of the Cuban people firmly united around the PCC and the government, socialist construction in this country has been rapidly accelerated and great changes have been effected in the urban and rural areas. The Cuban people are successfully carrying out the rural technological revolution, such as mechanization, irrigation work, and scientification and consolidating the material and technological foundations for the rural economy.

The Cuban people have also achieved a great advance in laying a firm foundation for socialist industry. A series of key industrial enterprises, including the machine, fertilizer, cement, and electrical enterprises, have been built and expanded. Broad prospects for the petroleum industry are being opened. Rapid development in the fields of education, culture, and public health has been achieved; the people's standard of living has been quickly improved; and the spiritual traits of the people have become more revolutionary in Cuba.

The might of the Republic of Cuba is growing stronger and the defense capabilities of the country are being solidified. Today, the Cuban people are effecting great upsurges in all sectors while holding fast to both production and national defense and resolutely defeating the maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists for repeated aggression, subversion, and sabotage along the resplendent road indicated by the Third PCC Congress.

The brilliant successes attained by the Republic of Cuba in the revolution and construction have powerfully demonstrated the superiority of the socialist system over the capitalist system, and have eloquently shown that when the popular masses are united and coalesce in struggle under the leadership of an outstanding leader [chidoja] and a revolutionary party, they can create any miracle. The Cuban revolution and all achievements in the Republic of Cuba are not only contributing to consolidating the socialist forces of the world, but are also having a great revolutionary effect on the struggle for liberation being waged by the Latin American peoples and the world's oppressed peoples.

Externally, the Cuban Government is strengthening friendship and unity with the socialist countries and developing friendly relations with the Third World countries and newly emerging countries while carrying out the policy of nonalignment. It is also actively supporting the struggle of the oppressed for national liberation, opposing imperialism, colonialism, and racism.

The principled, just, and aboveboard peace-loving foreign policy of the Cuban party and government is enjoying active support from the world's peace-loving people, and the external prestige of Cuba is increasing with each passing day.

The Korean people ardently congratulate the Cuban people on all their successes and extend full support and firm solidarity to the just struggle of the Cuban people to smash the anti-Cuban maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and force the U.S. troops to withdraw from Guantanamo.

Even though they are far away from each other, in the Eastern and the Western hemispheres, the two peoples of Korea and Cuba have continuously strengthened and developed the friendly and cooperative relations in the political, economic, cultural, and all other fields as class brothers standing along the outpost lines together and as intimate comrades-in-arms.

The parties, governments, and peoples of our two countries are, still today, taking joint steps in the international arena with an identity of views on important international issues, and actively staging the joint struggle to enhance the unity and cohesion of the socialist countries, expand the Nonaligned Movement, oppose the imperialists' policy of aggression and war, and defend world peace.

The Cuban party, government, and people highly appraise all successes that our people have attained in the revolution and construction under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the glorious party center, and sincerely support our people's struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Paying great attention to the Korean question in the international arena, the Cuban party and government are actively conducting activities in support of our people's cause. In particular, the Cuban party and government have exposed the impure political intrigues and maneuvers of the splittists at home and abroad to hold the 24th Olympics in Seoul, and resolutely oppose the holding of the Olympic Games in Seoul. In his report to the Third PCC Congress, held some time ago, Comrade Fidel Castro declared once again that the 24th Olympics should be cohosted by the North and South of Korea and expressed the resolute stand that if this proposal for cohosting the games is not realized, Cuba will not participate in them.

This internationalistic stand of Cuba based on revolutionary principle and class fidelity is greatly encouraging our people. Our people regard as a source of great pride having such a brave and principled people with a sense of duty like the heroic Cuban people as their intimate friends and comrades-in-arms. As class brothers struggling for the common purpose and ideal and as revolutionary comrades-in-arms, the Korean and Cuban peoples are solidly cementing the bonds of friendship, unity, cooperation, and solidarity with each passing day.

Treasuring friendship and unity with the Cuban people, our people, as in the past, will also, in the future, make all efforts to further strengthen and develop them and to enhance the unity and cohesion of the socialist countries and the international communist movement.

While visiting in our country, the respected Comrade Fidel Castro and his suite members will feel the warm, fraternal, and friendly sentiments of our people toward the Cuban people. The Korean people wholeheartedly wish the goodwill envoy of the Cuban people joyous and significant days while staying in our country and great success in the visit.

RESULTS OF 434th MAC MEETING REVIEWED

SK080318 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 7 Mar 86

[Text] The 434th MAC meeting was held yesterday in Panmunjom at our side's proposal. At the meeting, our side strongly protested that the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique are wantonly violating the Armistice Agreement and are conducting the aggressive and offensive "Team Spirit-86" joint military exercise against the northern half of the republic by bringing forces of aggression into South Korea on a large scale, thus promoting the danger of a nuclear war, and strongly demanded to the U.S. side that it stop this war exercise at once.

As was already reported, at the 433d MAC meeting on 28 January, our side made a strong protest to the U.S. side against its plan to again stage the "Team Spirit-86" joint military exercise this year and demanded that the U.S. side cancel this plan.

A number of peace-loving countries and peoples of the world, denouncing the "Team Spirit-86" joint military exercise as a provocative act challenging the year of international peace, as a dampening act on the North-South dialogue, and as an act running counter to the trend of the times toward relaxation of tension, have raised their voices demanding an end to this exercise.

The U.S. side, however, finally began the "Team Spirit-86" joint military exercise on 10 February, despite our just demand and the unanimous opposition of all the Korean people and the peace-loving people of the world.

According to the remarks by Major General Yi Tae-ho, our side's senior member, at the meeting, mobilized in this joint military exercise are vast troops of more than 200,000, including the major operational command system of the U.S. imperialist aggressor forces, combat troops of the Army, Navy, and Air Force, the South Korean puppet army, carriers, strategic bombers and missiles, as well as numerous most modern war means.

Hundreds of thousands of combat troops of the U.S. imperialist aggressor forces, who completed preliminary training in the U.S. mainland, Hawaii, Okinawa, and other U.S. military bases in the Pacific, and numerous war means have been poured into South Korea. The U.S. imperialists are carrying out a large-scale war exercise against us by mobilizing vast troops with which they can conduct a total war.

Synchronized with the recent beginning of the "Team Spirit-86" joint military exercise, the U.S. imperialists are also further strengthening aerial espionage acts by infiltrating the SK-71 high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance plane into the territorial airspace of our country. Because of the adventurous "Team Spirit-86" joint military exercise conducted by the U.S. imperialist aggressor and the South Korean puppet clique, in our country, today, the North-South dialogue was, in the end, suspended and the tense situation is being heightened.

The senior member of our side pointed out: The U.S. imperialist aggressors are conducting the adventurous "Team Spirit-86" joint military exercise, thus promoting the danger of a new war in our country. This is a challenge to all the Korean people and the world's peace-loving peoples, constitutes a grave threat against peace in Asia and the world in general, and is an act running counter to the UN decision proclaiming this year as the Year of International Peace.

Sternly condemning the U.S. side for conducting the provocative "Team Spirit-86" joint military exercise against our side by bringing new-type weapons, operational material, and combat forces into South Korea on a large scale as a wanton violation of the preamble of the Armistice Agreement, which stipulates that a complete cessation of hostilities and of all armed acts in Korea shall be ensured until a final peaceful settlement is achieved; of paragraph 12 of the Armistice Agreement, which stipulates that all armed forces shall completely cease all hostilities in Korea; and of items C and D of paragraph 13 of the Armistice Agreement, which stipulates that the introduction of reinforcing military personnel, operational aircraft, armored vehicles, weapons, and ammunition from outside of Korea shall be ceased, he strongly demanded to the U.S. side that it unconditionally stop the reckless war exercise, observe the Armistice Agreement, and immediately withdraw all forces of aggression that it brought in illegally.

However, instead of guaranteeing the implementation of our just demand, the U.S. side attempted to conceal the criminal nature of the "Team Spirit-86" joint military exercise, which they are conducting, while enumerating empty sophistries that this exercise is an annual one and one aimed at defense against southward invasion.

Noting that even though the U.S. side is using this excuse or that in an effort to justify the "Team Spirit-86" joint military exercise, all of them are unreasonable, he said: The "Team Spirit" joint military exercise is an offensive operational exercise and a nuclear war exercise aimed at invading the northern half of the republic. This has already been openly exposed by the enemy.

While commanding the "Team Spirit-83" joint military exercise on the spot, Sennewald, who was the then commander of the U.S. forces occupying South Korea, openly said that even the deep interior of North Korea could be attacked if necessary.

Inspecting this military exercise, the person in authority is South Korea also said: The past exercises were passive ones aimed mainly at defense purposes, whereas the exercise this time has become a positive, offensive exercise with attack operations as its basis.

Laroque, retired U.S. Navy rear admiral, said: The "Team Spirit-83" joint military exercise, in which the aircraft carrier Enterprise is participating, is being participated in by the U.S. Strategic Command for the first time, and this exercise simulates a nuclear war.

The fact that the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise is an offensive operational exercise and a nuclear war exercise has been proven precisely by the composition of its armaments and equipment and the content of its operations. The "Team Spirit-86" joint military exercise is being participated in by the nuclear-powered attack aircraft carrier Midway; various types of strategic bombers and fighter-bombers, including B-52's, F-111's, F-16's, and F-15's, which are capable of carrying nuclear weapons; nuclear missiles; long-range artillery pieces capable of firing nuclear shells; and various types of ground, sea, and aerial nuclear strike means.

This fact vividly shows that the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise is an attack exercise and a nuclear exercise against us. In actuality, in the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise, operational exercises simulating a nuclear preemptive attack against the northern half of the republic are earnestly staged. The basic content of the amphibious operation exercise which the U.S. side has staged every year at sea off Pohang is to occupy the major ports of the opposite side and to penetrate in depth.

The U.S. side has annually carried out annihilation operations by dealing preemptive nuclear strikes and conducted aerial attack practice exercises involving carrying out nuclear strikes against our frontline areas and rear areas near the Military Demarcation Line north of Chunchon by mobilizing land forces and operational material, including nuclear weapons, which were deployed from overseas or in South Korea.

The U.S. side is conducting exercises involving harassing the rear, which aim at destroying our major cities, harbors, and industrial facilities by even deploying a Green Beret unit that mainly has the mission of carrying out destruction operations against the opposing side's rear.

Noting that all these facts unrefutedly and clearly show that the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise which the U.S. side is conducting is a comprehensive preliminary war and a test nuclear war designed to launch an all-out invasion against the northern half of the republic indiscriminately on the frontline and the rear on a three-dimensional basis from the air, the land, and the sea by mobilizing nuclear forces, conventional forces, and electronic devices, the senior member of our side said: The "Team Spirit" joint military exercise is not aimed at defense but proceeds from the U.S. imperialists' Asian strategy aimed at realizing global conquest and is a byproduct of their nuclear war policy.

In accordance with a nuclear war policy and in accordance with a plan for it, the U.S. imperialists have brought some 1,000 nuclear weapons of various sorts, including nuclear shells, nuclear bombs, nuclear warheads, and nuclear mines, and even special atomic destruction bombs and neutron bombs, into South Korea; will also bring in Pershing-2 medium-range missiles and cruise missiles in the future; and are planning to move the base for B-52 strategic bombers to South Korea.

The U.S. imperialists have mapped out a new offensive strategy with the nuclear preemptive strike as its basis, and, in accordance with this strategy, they have, in recent years, expanded the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise from an exercise in which forces some 40,000 strong and conventional weapons were mobilized to a strategical nuclear war exercise in which large-scale forces some 200,000 strong and nuclear war devices are mobilized.

Because of the U.S. imperialists' aggression and nuclear war provocation maneuvers, South Korea has become the most dangerous ignition point of a nuclear war in the world, and the very tense situation in which a war may break out at any time is being heightened. If a nuclear war breaks out in Korea, this will be a nuclear war, will spread beyond Korea, and will be easily expanded into a global thermonuclear war. Preventing the danger of a nuclear war on the Korean peninsula is not only an urgent question connected with our nation's existence and destiny but also an important question in defending peace and security in Asia and the world in general.

Proceeding from this, our side again strongly demanded to the U.S. side that it stop the adventurous "Team Spirit-86" joint military exercise. The world's peace-loving peoples are unanimously denouncing and rejecting this war exercise. Nevertheless, the U.S. side, disregarding all this, after all began the "Team Spirit-86" joint military exercise and is continuously expanding it. This vividly shows that the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique are the ringleaders who are aggravating tension on the Korean peninsula and who are increasing the danger of a war, and are nuclear warmongers who do not hesitate to make mankind a victim of a nuclear war in order to realize their aggressive purposes.

The policy of strength, confrontation, and war will by no means resolve the question. Our nation loves peace and does not want a war. Our people and the KPA soldiers are keenly watching the U.S. imperialist aggressors' adventurous military provocation maneuvers with high vigilance.

Noting that if the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets after all provoke a war of aggression, they will pay a dear price, the senior member of our side said that the U.S. imperialists must immediately stop the aggressive "Team Spirit-86" joint military exercise and withdraw from South Korea, together with their forces of aggression and all lethal weapons, including nuclear weapons.

NUCLEAR BASIS OF 'TEAM SPIRIT-86' ANALYZED

SK081130 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2148 GMT 4 Mar 86

[NODONG SINMUN 5 March special article: "'TEAM SPIRIT,' Which is Assuming the Danger of Nuclear War"]

[Text] Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and its secretary, has noted: The U.S. imperialists more nakedly are committing their maneuvers to provoke a new war in Korea in particular.

The "Team Spirit-86" joint military exercise, which is being conducted with South Korea and the waters around it as the stage, demonstrates that the maneuvers by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets to provoke a new war in Korea have reached an extremely dangerous and serious point.

With U.S. troops stationed in South Korea and the puppet army in a posture of mobilization, the carrier combat force belonging to the U.S. 7th Fleet is now sailing toward the waters around the Korean peninsula, and the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine troops under command of the U.S. Pacific Forces are coming into South Korea in waves. A large transport ship laden with helicopters and 1,200 vehicles of various kinds from a military harbor in Washington State, the United States, entered the port of Pusan on 13 February. On 15 February, the Blue Ridge, the flagship of the U.S. 7th Fleet, which consists of 80 ships of various types and some 400 aircraft, and some 60,000 Naval and Marine troops, sneaked into the port of Inchon. Also, on 21 February the first group of the U.S. 25th Infantry Division sneaked into Kimhae Air Force base.

Because of the adventurous war exercise racket by the U.S. imperialists and the puppet South Korean clique, the dark clouds of a new war, a nuclear war, are hanging heavily over our country and a dangerous situation capable of kindling the flames of war at any time is being created there.

The dangerous nature of the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise lies primarily in the fact that it is a preliminary war and a nuclear test war aimed at mounting a preemptive strike against the northern half of the republic. Declaring the Korean peninsula as the first frontline of U.S. strategy and as a test site for a showdown of force in the 1980's, the U.S. imperialists have turned South Korea into a literally large war powder keg and a nuclear war base by bringing a large number of weapons of mass destruction, including nuclear weapons, into South Korea, while increasing the U.S. troops occupying South Korea and the puppet armed forces.

South Korea has now become a general nuclear weapons armory and the largest nuclear base in the Far East, brimming over with the smallest nuclear bombs, nuclear weapons for use on the ground, at sea, and in the skies, nuclear warheads, and means to deliver nuclear weapons.

Mobilized in the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise, which has been staged annually in accordance with the U.S. imperialists' nuclear war plan designed to mount a preemptive nuclear strike against the northern half of the republic, are various modern means of mounting nuclear strikes on the ground, at sea, and in the skies, including Lance missiles capable of firing nuclear warheads, long-range artillery, strategic bombers and fighter-bombers carrying nuclear weapons, nuclear-powered aircraft carriers, and ships laden with nuclear weapons. Also, nuclear war exercises are being conducted openly.

In this connection, former U.S. Rear Admiral Laroque publicly said that "Team Spirit," with the participation of nuclear-powered aircraft carriers and the U.S. strategic command, is a war exercise simulating a nuclear war. A U.S. magazine once wrote that in the process of this joint military exercise, the adaptability of the tactical nuclear weapons have been perfected.

In particular, the U.S. imperialists are further laying bare the adventurous and provocative nature of this war exercise by even having the Green Berets, also known as a unit of the devil, equipped with the smallest nuclear bombs called nuclear backpacks, participate in the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise from last year. Conducting a nuclear war exercise in South Korea, which is very dangerous merely because it has been deployed densely with some 1,000 nuclear weapons of various kinds, with a large number of means to mount a nuclear strike, is nothing but a dangerous game of playing with fire, which doubles its adventurous nature.

Another dangerous nature of the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise lies in the fact that the exercise is an attack exercise with a view to perfecting operational plans for the invasion of our republic and toward improving the capabilities for actual war in terms of the content and means of the exercise. The "Team Spirit" joint military exercise, which was unveiled in 1976, has been so escalated every year that it not only has expanded into a large-scale one sufficient to wage a full-size war, but it also is assuming a more dangerous nature with each passing day as an operational exercise aimed thoroughly on attack in terms of form and content.

Every year the U.S. imperialists have conducted operational exercises simulating a coastal blockade against the northern half of the republic by airlifting troops of the U.S. 25th and 7th Army Divisions and special warfare units from the continental United States and Hawaii into operational areas in South Korea and by having B-52 strategic bombers based in Guam drop mines. Following this, they have conducted large-scale landing operations and mobile operations simulating a full-scale attack against our republic.

The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets are conducting landing operations in areas similar to the coast line of the northern half of the republic, with the boundary line for the basic deployment of the ground troops and the assumed military demarcation line located in areas in the central frontline close to the Military Demarcation Line [MDL].

The landing operation conducted as part of last year's "Team Spirit" exercise began with frenzied shelling from gunships in waters off Pohang, South Kyongsang Province, as well as air raids. The U.S. imperialists fully laid bare the aggressive nature of this military racket by playing a game of penetrating deep into the rear of the enemy with military aircraft of various kinds launched from the Midway and Tarawa.

Also, in a large-scale airborne mobile operation staged in the areas in the central frontline close to the MDL that followed the landing operation, the enemies kicked off a racket of staging a surprise attack against the rear area of somebody by mobilizing F-4s, F-15s, F-16s, which are called modern planes, and Blackhawk helicopters.

Also, in the river-crossing operation conducted in areas along the Namhan River on the central frontline, the U.S. imperialists and puppets played a game of dropping equipment from the sky, of building bridges, and then of driving into the camps of the enemy, while firing guns and with the mobilization of a large number of troops.

By insanelly whipping up a war fever by referring to this river-crossing operation as the peak of the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise or as a three-dimensional attack operation, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets laid bare the aggressive nature of "Team Spirit" as a dangerous war exercise aimed at an invasion of the northern half of the republic.

As clearly indicated by all facts, the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise which the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets have conducted annually is in no sense an exercise for defensive purposes, but an attack exercise designed to invade our republic at any optimum time. It is a nuclear test war conducted frenziedly with its nature becoming more dangerous with each passing day, in terms of its nature, size, content, and form. This war exercise can be shifted into an actual war against us at any given time.

Because of the reckless war rackets and fascist-oriented policy by the U.S. imperialists and their running dogs, South Korea has become a dangerous nuclear war powder keg capable of triggering a nuclear war at any time, as well as a place where human rights are tragically trampled underfoot.

The maneuvers of the Chon Tu-hwan ring, which is determined to hold the Asian Games and Olympic Games in such a blood-smelling and powder-reeking place, are a mockery of the sacred Olympic movement, which assumes friendship, harmony, and peace as its ideals and an insult to people loving freedom and peace.

It is extremely natural that the vast social sectors and sports sectors in the world are now asserting that South Korea, which is filled with the flames of a nuclear war and which is dominated by Bayonet-wielding terrorism, cannot be a venue for the Asian and Olympic Games.

With no excuse can the U.S. imperialists and their running dogs cloak the aggressive and offensive nature of the "Team Spirit-86" joint military exercise, nor can they camouflage their criminal nature as those who are responsible for the act of exacerbating tension in our country.

The U.S. imperialists should immediately halt the reckless nuclear war exercise, which jeopardizes peace in Asia and in the world, and should take their hands off aggression and intervention of Korea.

COMMENTARY VIEWS SHULTZ REMARKS ON NORTH 'THREAT'

SK080854 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1151 GMT 6 Mar 86

[Commentary by station commentator Cho Tu-ul: "Brigandish Sophistry Laid Bare by Its Real Intention"]

[Text] According to a report, in testimony before the Foreign Affairs Subcommittee of the U.S. Congressional Appropriations Committee on 4 March, U.S. Secretary of State Shultz said that South Korea's security is faced with a great threat from the North and that South Korea's security is more essential to the United States than ever before because tension on the Korean peninsula is still aggravated.

Shultz also raved that the continuous presence of U.S. troops in South Korea and U.S. assistance are essential until 1988, when the Olympics will be held. This is indeed brigandish sophistry revealing the true intentions of the aggressors.

The great security threat from the North raved about by Shultz is none other than a replica of the theory of southward invasion. The U.S. imperialists put forth the theory of a nonexistent southward invasion whenever they strengthen their aggressive maneuvers in order to justify such maneuvers. This is a fact widely known to the world.

The U.S. imperialists put forth the stereotyped theory of southward invasion as a camouflage to conceal their aggressive nature. However, it is so outdated and faded that it cannot persuade anyone any longer. It only reveals more nakedly the vicious intention of the U.S. imperialists, who are engrossed with aggressive ambitions.

In reality, the people clearly realize that a threat of northward invasion, not southward invasion, is being gravely created on the Korean peninsula today. As all the world's people admit, we have put forth a number of reasonable proposals for peace and relaxation of tensions on the Korean peninsula and are making all possible efforts to realize them.

Most recently, in order to ease tensions on the Korean peninsula and to realize an atmosphere favorable to North-South dialogue, we decided not to stage large-scale military exercises from 1 February throughout the entire area of the northern half of the republic and to stop all military exercises while the North-South dialogue is underway. We proposed to the United States and the South Korean authorities that they respond to our decision.

However, how did the United States respond to this? The rascals responded with the unprecedentedly large-scale "Team Spirit-86" joint military exercise. It is widely known to the world that the "Team Spirit" joint military exercise is extremely adventurous and criminal operational training aimed at launching a surprise attack on the northern half of the republic and is a nuclear war test exercise.

The atmosphere of relaxing tension which was realized after a long time thanks to our sincere efforts again changed to the atmosphere of aggravating tension due to the "Team Spirit-86" joint military exercise. Thus, the dark clouds of a nuclear war, which may break out at any moment, are approaching the Korean peninsula.

This notwithstanding, Shultz babbled about the essential nature of security assistance while raving about a great security threat from the North. His remarks are indeed ridiculous and nonsensical, and same as a thief calling "Stop thief!" They are indeed shameless brigandish utterances.

What we should not overlook is the fact that Shultz tried to justify the presence of U.S. forces in South Korea and the U.S. imperialists' military aid to South Korea on the pretext of the 1988 Olympics. This again shows that the U.S. imperialists are persistently maneuvering to misuse the 1988 Olympics for their aggressive policy toward Korea.

As is known, the Olympics is an international sports festival whose noble ideals are represented by friendship, cooperation, and peace among peoples. The idea of holding the Olympics, which has such lofty ideals, in South Korea, a thorough colony and military base of the U.S. imperialists, where fascist suppression and the danger of a war are always present, and, where political instability seen on the eve of an explosion has continued, is extremely erroneous. It is also a dangerous situation which may cause the Olympics to fall into an irretrievable catastrophe.

The U.S. imperialists' vow to strengthen the deployment of U.S. Forces in South Korea and their military aid to it on the pretext of the Olympics implies that they plan to accelerate preparations for northward invasion through the misuse of the Olympics.

As has been shown by historical experience, the U.S. imperialists are vicious brigandish aggressors who unhesitatingly violate, eradicate, and abuse any international event, agreement, rule or practice to realize their aggressive aims.

Today public opinion in the world is directing the spearhead of denunciation against the U.S. imperialists for premeditatedly driving the situation to the brink of war by staging such a war exercise racket as "Team Spirit-86", which runs counter to the people's aspirations for peace. Thus, the wicked rascals are foolishly attempting to justify their aggressive maneuvers by even dragging in the Olympics.

However, the U.S. imperialists can neither escape responsibility for extremely aggravating tension in Korea nor conceal their vicious nature as aggressors with any maneuvers. The U.S. imperialists should immediately stop the reckless maneuvers of aggression and withdraw, taking along their aggressive troops.

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES PRC RADIO, TV DELEGATION

SK071040 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1036 GMT 7 Mar 86

[Text] Pyongyang, March 7 (KCNA) -- The great leader President Kim Il-song on March 7 received the Chinese radio and television delegation headed by Ai Zhisheng, minister of radio, film and television of China, on a visit to Korea. Present there were Hyon Chun-kuk, an official concerned, Chu Chang-chun, chairman of the DPRK Radio and Television Broadcasting Committee, and Zong Kewen, Chinese ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Korea. President Kim Il-song had a talk with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. The guests presented a gift to him.

434TH MAC MEETING IN PANMUNJOM VIEWED

SK070937 Seoul YONHAP in English 0925 GMT 7 Mar 86

[Text] Panmunjom, Korea, March 7 (YONHAP) -- North Korea Friday demanded that the on-going joint U.S.-South Korean military training, 'Team Spirit-86', be suspended immediately, calling it an exercise for a northward invasion. The demand was made during the 434th Military Armistice Commission (MAC) meeting held at the truce village of Panmunjom in the demilitarized zone separating the Korean peninsula.

U.S. Rear Adm. Charles Horne III, chief United Nations Command (UNC) delegate to the MAC meeting, rejected the North Korean demand, saying the United States and South Korea will continue their annual military exercise as scheduled. Horne stressed that the 'team Spirit' is a defensive, annual military maneuvers against North Korea's military threats to the South. 'Team Spirit-86', involving about 200,000 American and South Korean soldiers, began on Feb. 10 and will run through mid-April.

"We and the world see your continuous, massive military build-up over the past 30 years -- spending as much as 25 percent of your gross national product each year on armed forces -- as a very definite and serious threat," the chief UNC delegate said. The U.S. admiral also renewed a call for the reduction of tensions in the joint security area surrounding the Panmunjom meeting place. He urged his North Korean counterpart Maj. Gen. Yi Tae-ho to respond favorably to the UNC proposal.

Friday's session, the 434th since the signing of the Korean Armistice Agreement in 1953, lasted for two hours and 33 minutes.

U.S. CONGRESSMAN FOGLIETTA VISITS 8 MARCHHolds Conference at CPD

SK080955 Seoul YONHAP in English 0946 GMT 8 Mar 86

[Text] Seoul, March 8 (YONHAP) -- A U.S. congressman who arrived here Friday leading a group of six Americans "to observe the petition drive for constitutional revision" in Korea, said Saturday that his group did not come to promote the candidacy of any individual or political group.

Rep. Thomas Foglietta, a Democrat from Pennsylvania, said it is a principle for the United States not to interfere with internal affairs of other countries. Foglietta made the remarks at a press conference at the office of the Council for the Promotion of Democracy, a dissident organization co-chaired by opposition leaders Kim-Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam.

Foglietta and another member of his group, Bob White, former U.S. ambassador to El Salvador, had accompanied Kim Tae-chung on a trip home from the United States February last year.

Asked for a comment on an editorial by the WALL STREET JOURNAL shortly after Kim's return home that described as "carpetbaggers in Korea" the American group that accompanied Kim Tae-chung, Foglietta said, "I don't think we were carpetbaggers. I was doing just the duty and responsibility as a U.S. congressman."

White added that "not many people" would read the editorial page of the American paper. In the editorial on Feb. 12 last year, the journal asserted that the American group, including White and Patricia Derian, a human rights activist, had deliberately provoked a scuffle at Seoul's Kimpo International Airport as accused by U.S. Ambassador to Korea Richard Walker. The editorial said, "to the extent the Derian carpetbaggers manipulate the TV medium to reduce U.S. support for South Korea, they will only cause..."

Foglietta met with Foreign Minister Yi Wong-kyong Saturday morning to hear the overall situation in Korea. It was learned that Yi emphasized to Foglietta that the political situation in Korea is clearly different from that of the Philippines.

Foglietta and his party will meet with Kim Yong-sam, who also serves as standing adviser to the opposition new Korea Democratic Party (NKDP), NKDP President Yi Min-u, and other leaders of the party during their four-day stay in Korea.

Meets Foreign Minister Yi

SK090710 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 9 Mar 86 p 4

[From the "Peace Pocket" column: "U.S. Visitors"]

[Text] A group of U.S. human right activists led by Democrat Congressman Thomas Foglietta yesterday held a news conference at the headquarters of the Council for the Promotion of Democracy. They also met the press earlier at the house of Kim Tae-chung shortly after they arrived here from Manila Friday afternoon.

Foglietta told the press that people should have the right to petition to select their own government and leader. He revealed that his party will observe the ongoing campaign to gather signatures in petition to revise the Constitution.

Foglietta said, "The world spotlight was shining on the Philippines during the past two or three months but it is now going to turn to South Korea where the Olympics will be held in 1988 and a presidential election in 1987."

At one point the congressman said, "The constitutional revision (in 1989) after a presidential election (in 1987) means to delay democracy. If democracy is delayed, democracy is denied." However, he added, "we did not come here to support a specific political individual nor a specific political party."

The Pennsylvania Democrat later in the morning paid a call on Foreign Minister Yi Won-kyong together with U.S. Ambassador to Korea Richard L. Walker. During the half-hour meeting at the minister's office, Foglietta was quoted as saying that he had come to Korea to see the Korean political scene as a friendly observer.

A Korean source present at the meeting said that the U.S. congressman expressed understanding about Minister Yi's explanation concerning differences in the political situation of Korea and the Philippines. He cited a photo printed in the latest issue of TIME magazine showing President Chon Tu-hwan and political party leaders in their recent meeting at Chongwadae as "most beautiful" and as the most vivid proof of the Korean Government to pursue dialogue.

The press meeting at the CPD was attended by about 300 CPD and NDP members, including CPD co-chairman Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam. Two other U.S. visitors present at the meeting were former U.S. Ambassador to El Salvador Robert White and former U.S. Senator Floyd Haskell. Former Assemblyman Chung Dae-chol served as the interpreter.

Editorial Comments on Visit

SK090733 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 9 Mar 86 p 4

[Editorial: "Meddlesome Advice"]

[Text] A group of U.S. human rights activists led by a Democratic Congressman is visiting Seoul to consult with local politicians and activists, mostly affiliated with the opposition camp. They are here allegedly to encourage the opposition movement for an early realization of Korea's constitutional revision.

Speaking to the press yesterday, Rep. Thomas Foglietta of Pennsylvania said that the role of the United States with regard to the current situation of Korea is not to interfere with our internal affairs but merely to "impress" on the Korean people the good cause of democracy. He also remarked that his visit was not in support of any particular individual or political group. However, the behavior of Rep. Foglietta and his associates to patronize a certain opposition figure and thereby enervate the efforts of the nation for steady political development tempt us to question the true intent behind such meddlesome "advice."

There may well be more than one "acceptable" version of democracy and more than one path leading to democratization. Rep. Foglietta's reasoning is based on an erring assumption that the present Seoul government is not practicing democracy and that the opposition New Korea Democratic Party is under a timetable it unilaterally created.

President Chon Tu-hwan is moving steadily toward an orderly change of government at the end of this current term. He also assured the Korean people of a constitutional amendment in due course, which makes the opposition-engineered signature-gathering campaign unnecessary and unlawful.

The Korean people are desirous of and striving for the right to govern themselves in freedom, just as the American people have done. We seek to achieve this worthy end with dignity and spontaneity. The well meaning concern of our American friends in this matter should be consistent with this wish and commitment of ours.

DJP, NKDP AGREE TO HOLD SPECIAL ASSEMBLY SESSION

SK100712 Seoul YONHAP in English 0700 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Text] Seoul, March 10 (YONHAP) -- Floor leaders of the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) and the leading opposition New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP) agreed Monday to hold a special 20-day National Assembly session, beginning March 21. DJP floor leader Yi Se-ki and his NKDP counterpart, Kim Tong-yong, has also decided to hold a meeting of the floor leaders of the three major political parties, including the minor opposition Korea National Party (KNP), to discuss the planned special session and other issues, including the granting of amnesty and the restoration of civil rights for dissidents, before the assembly opens.

After meeting with Kim, Yi said they agreed that all political issues should be discussed within the Assembly. Yi added, however, that the ruling and opposition camps hold widely differing views on the current political situation in Korea.

Yi also said that the two parties have conflicting positions on the establishment of a special committee on constitutional affairs, regarding the name of the committee, the time limitation for taking action and the number of seats each party can hold in the committee. "We decided to continue to seek a compromise until the opening of the special National Assembly session and during the period of the session," Yi added.

He said that he and Kim did not discuss in detail the matter of revising the National Assembly law but that they will continue to tackle the issue in future meetings, including contacts between the floor leaders of the three political parties. Several NKDP lawmakers were indicted for starting a melee in the National Assembly last year.

He insisted that the DJP should resolve the matter in order to restore its political credibility through the memoranda agreed upon in meetings between the floor leaders of the two parties last year.

NKDP PROPOSES NEW GOVERNMENT TO MANAGE OLYMPICS

SK080102 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 8 Mar 86 p 1

[Text] The major opposition New Korea Democratic Party [NKDP] yesterday took a tougher stance in fighting for the "democratization" of the nation, advancing the self-designated deadline for constitutional amendment from March, 1987, to this fall. It also insisted that a presidential election be held in the autumn of 1987 or earlier under the revised basic law and the power transfer be made in accordance with the new constitutional procedure.

In a news conference at the NDP headquarters, party president Yi Min-u read a manifesto which asserted, among other things, that the Olympics should be managed by a "new democratic government." The six-point declaration for the settlement of a "national crisis" said that his party will boycott the 1988 presidential election "if it is to be held as a formality just like in 1981" under the current Constitution.

It was issued in the names of Yi, Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam. Kim Tae-chung was barred from attending the press meeting by the police who restricted him to his house. Party sources said the contents of the declaration, fixed in a meeting of the three leaders Thursday night, reflected much of Kim Tae-chung's ideas.

It further demanded that local autonomy be implemented across the nation within the year 1986, the presidential and parliamentary election laws be amended and that freedom of the press be promptly restored. The party maintained that a "pannational cabinet" should be formed after the revision of the basic law to guarantee a fair presidential election and to create a "peaceful milieu" for the government transfer. The government was urged to cease immediately "maneuvers" to impede the opposition-launched signature-collecting campaign.

"The ruling camp should either comply with the demand for the constitutional revision or see quietly the signature-gathering drive to reconfirm the public opinion," the manifesto said. It prodded the ruling camp to stop promptly "all forms of suppression" on fighters for democracy, workers, farmers and students and release "political offenders numbering 1,000 and restore civil rights for some 500 fighters for democracy."

CONGRATULATIONS ON ACHIEVEMENTS OF CPSU CONGRESS

SPK Comments

BK071244 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1217 GMT 7 Mar 86

["Event" -- SPK headline]

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK March 7 -- The 27th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, which closed recently in Moscow, has demonstrated an all-round development in the Soviet Union's socialist construction traced out by Karl Marx and materialised by V.I. Lenin. It has opened up a bright prospect for an advance toward communism which has been aspired by a majority of mankind. The resolutions adopted by the congress and the new programme of the C.P.S.U. as well as the orientations for the socio-economic development will determine the characters and rhythm of the Soviet Union's movement towards a new equal state of the Soviet socialist society.

The documents presented at the congress have shown the characteristics of the present period of development of the Soviet Union, as well as the tasks and objectives for the great period. They have also demonstrated the superiority of socialism which is genuine and noble humanism. The Soviet Union will create until 1990 a potential for production equal to the scale it has accumulated for itself in its history. The C.P.S.U.'s new programme adopted at the congress aims at perfecting socialism then advancing the Soviet society to communism.

In addition to its economic and social development, the C.P.S.U. has attached equal importance to the struggle for world peace in presenting at the congress the thesis of Great Lenin holding that the differences between two different systems can and must be settled through peaceful competition and not through armed conflicts. In this spirit, the congress has materialized the important statement of January 15, 1986 made by Gorbachev on a programme for the total abolition of all nuclear weapons and the ban to militarization of space. The struggle against the nuclear threat and arms race for the maintenance of world peace embraces all principal orientations for the activity of the C.P.S.U. on the international arena. The congress has shown that the Soviet Union, now as in the past, has had a high sense of responsibility to the fate of other peoples in the world in the struggle for peace and social progress.

Heng Samrin Salutes Gorbachev

BK081219 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1125 GMT 8 Mar 86

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK March 8 -- Heng Samrin, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, has congratulated Mikhail S. Gorbachev on his reelection as general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

In his message he says: "I am convinced that under the glorious and clearsighted leadership of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union headed by you, the heroic Soviet people will win greater successes in the perfection of socialism and then advancing the Soviet society to communism, there by contributing to the consolidation of peace in the world and the common struggle of the communists to build a prosperous society."

Heng Samrin wished the Soviet leader the best of health and more brilliant successes in his highly responsible task.

Heng Samrin Returns From Moscow

BK091134 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1122 GMT 9 Mar 86

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK March 9 -- A high-level delegation of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea led by General Secretary Heng Samrin returned to Phnom Penh Sunday morning after attending the 27th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. Heng Samrin was accompanied by Men Sam-An, Politburo member on the party Central Committee and president of its Commission for Organization.

They were welcomed home at Pochentong Airport by all members and candidate members of the Political Bureau of the PRPK Central Committee, and other senior Kampuchean officials. Also present were Vietnamese Ambassador Ngo Dien and Soviet Charge d'Affaires Igor A. Ognetrov.

HENG SAMRIN GREETES INDIAN PARTY CONGRESS

BK071248 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1150 GMT 7 Mar 86

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK March 7 -- Heng Samrin, general secretary of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee, has sent warmest fraternal greetings to the 13rd Congress of the Communist Party of India (C.P.I.).

The message notably says: "We are very pleased to note that in spite of difficulties in the past few years, the Communist Party of India has continually strengthened and developed its influence among the Indian people of all strata. Your party has important position in the political and social life of India. Being the heroic vanguard of the Indian working class, your party is always in the van of the struggle of the progressive forces of India for a foreign policy of peace against colonialism and neo-colonialism, hegemonism, expansionism, Zionism, apartheid, and actively support the national liberation movements. As chairman of the Non-aligned Movement India has greatly contributed to maintaining peace in Asia and the rest of the world.

"On this occasion we would like to express our sincere gratitude toward the Communist Party of India and the Indian people for their firm support to the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea in the cause of the struggle against imperialism, hegemonism, expansionism and international reactionaries for defending and building our motherland.

"We would like to wish you greater successes in the struggle for the development of your country, for peace and a nuclear-free zone in the Indian Ocean and for peace in Asia and the world over. May the 13rd Congress of the Communist Party of India be successful."

MAT LY RECEIVES MPR AMBASSADOR IN PHNOM PENH

BK080952 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 7 Mar 86

[Text] On the morning of 6 March, at the office of the National Assembly, Comrade Mat Ly, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the National Assembly, and chairman of the Kampuchean Federation of Trade Unions, received Gelegiyn Adiyaa, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the MPR, with happy, cordial, and warm sentiments.

Speaking on the occasion, Comrade Mat Ly praised the good relations and cooperation between the two countries which are being strengthened and expanded daily. Comrade Mat Ly also pointed out the constant development in every field of the Cambodian revolution during the past 7 years, particularly in the military field. Although the enemies have tried by all means to destroy it, they certainly cannot reverse the situation in Cambodia. The comrade stressed that all the great victories scored by the Cambodian revolution in the past cannot be separated from the assistance and support of friendly Vietnam, Laos, the Soviet Union, and fraternal socialist countries, including the MPR.

Replying, Comrade Gelegiyn Adiyaa highly appreciated the great achievements scored by the Cambodian people throughout the country in national defense and construction. The comrade expressed satisfaction with the relations and cooperation between the two countries which have served the interests of the two countries' people for further prosperity along the path toward socialism.

SAY PHUTHANG PRESIDES AT STATE COUNCIL MEETING

BK081158 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1112 GMT 8 Mar 86

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK March 8 -- The State Council of the People's Republic of Kampuchea has just held its regular meeting in the presence of Vice President Say Phuthang. The State Council decided to nominate three Cabinet ministers and decorate 11 Vietnamese experts. It also heard reports on the activities of the State Council, the Council of Ministers and the Ministry of Public Health.

THAI 'VIOLATIONS', KPRAF MILITARY ACTION CITED

BK070844 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 6 Mar 86

[From the "Weekly Roundup of Salient Events" feature]

[Excerpt] Last week, along the Cambodian-Thai border, the Thai authorities continued to conduct frenzied activities to create incessant provocations in the region, using reconnaissance aircraft, armed boats, and artillery pieces to shell and violate our territory both during the day and in the night. At times, the Thai fired as many as 700 and sometimes 2,000 artillery shells into a number of localities situated along the border, such as the border junction of the three countries -- Cambodia, Laos, and Thailand -- Hill 581, Anlung Veng, O Bok, Poipet, Malai, west of Smat Deng, and northwest of Koh Kong. Thai aircraft of the L-19, A-37, and F-5 types made reconnaissance and target-finding flights over these areas, intruding from 2 to 10 km into Cambodian territory. However, all the support activities of the Thai authorities, especially the varied means resorted to by U.S. imperialist and Beijing expansionist ringleaders in providing arms and dollars to encourage the remnants of the genocidal Pol Pot gang and the Sereika elements of all stripes to carry out perfidious maneuvers in the country have all been severely smashed and frustrated by our revolutionary armed forces and people working in close cooperation with the Vietnamese volunteers Army.

According to a toll, in 32 sweep operation launched everywhere last week, our Cambodian revolutionary armed forces in cooperation with the Vietnamese Volunteer Army put out of action 188 soldiers of the Cambodian reactionary groups of all colors, including 38 killed on the spot, 27 wounded, 27 captured, and 36 persuaded to return to the fold. We seized 85 guns, 208 mines, 2 walkie-talkies, 214 artillery shells, and other war materiel.

SIHANOUK SENDS DK'S CONDOLENCES ON PALME'S DEATH

BK070340 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 6 Mar 86

[1 March message from DK President Sihanouk in Beijing to family of assassinated Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme]

[Text] I am very sad upon learning of the death of His Excellency Prime Minister Olof Palme, a famous nationalist and hero of Sweden who devoted himself to his fatherland and the cause of peace, justice, and national liberation the world over, which is an important task.

On this painful occasion, the Cambodian people and I would like to express saddest condolences.

[Dated] Beijing, 1 March 1986

[Signed] Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea

CGDK REITERATES 7 FEBRUARY APPEAL TO SRV

BK100258 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 9 Mar 86

[7 March Statement by the CGDK Foreign Ministry]

[Text] With the defeat of the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors appearing more likely following this eighth dry season, which has shown their complete impasses in the military front, their serious difficulties in Vietnam, and their serious isolation in the world, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors have made every effort to state their tricky maneuvers about wanting to resolve the Cambodian problem through political means -- not with the CGDK, but through regional talks.

The CGDK Foreign Ministry would like to recall the successive statements by the CGDK, especially that of 8 February 1986, on this issue. The 8 February statement clearly states that the CGDK would like once again to state that the root cause of the Cambodian problem was the invasion and occupation of Cambodia by Vietnam's military forces. This is an irrefutable truth clearly realized by the whole world. Therefore, in order to settle the Cambodian problem politically it is necessary that:

1. The parties which have fought each other over the past 7 years, that is, the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors and the tripartite CGDK, should hold talks so that all the Vietnamese aggressor forces withdraw from Cambodia, allowing the two countries -- Cambodia and the SRV -- to live together peacefully, and bringing peace to Southeast Asia.
2. Countries near and far, which are directly or indirectly associated with the Cambodian problem, can participate in the talks between Vietnam and the CGDK to settle the Cambodian question.

As long as the Hanoi Vietnamese refuse to settle the Cambodian problem through political means with the tripartite CGDK, all of their statements on their desire to resolve the Cambodian issue through political means are only tricky maneuvers aimed at misleading world opinion to forget the root cause of the Cambodian problem so that the Vietnamese can continue to occupy Cambodia forever.

The CGDK Foreign Ministry would again like to restate the appeal by the CGDK on 8 February 1986: The CGDK would like to reaffirm once again that it is ready to hold negotiations, either direct or indirect, with Vietnam in order to discuss the foundations for a broad and lasting solution to the Cambodian problem in accordance with the UN resolutions and the declaration of the International Conference on Kampuchea. The solution would include: A. withdrawal of all foreign troops from Cambodia; B. setting up of a UN Control Commission; C. national reconciliation; D. elections under UN supervision and the exercise of self-determination by the Cambodian people. We once again appeal to Vietnam to respond positively to these proposals.

[Dated] Democratic Kampuchea, 7 March 1986, The CGDK Foreign Ministry

CGDK MINISTER DENOUNCES SRV USE OF TOXIC CHEMICALS

BK080756 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 7 Mar 86

[5 March "Statement by Dr Thiounn Thioeunn, minister of the Coordination Committee for Public Health and Social Affairs of the CGDK, exposing and denouncing the Vietnamese enemy aggressors for continued use of toxic chemicals and biological weapons to massacre the Cambodian people" -- read by announcer]

[Text] The international community will recall that every time they encounter difficulties on the battlefield, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors, territorial expansionists, and race exterminators resort to using toxic chemicals and biological weapons indiscriminately to resolve their problems. In the middle of the 1985-86 dry season:

1. The Vietnamese are being harrassed and dealt heavy blows inside Cambodia, particularly around the Tonle Sap Lake and Phnom Penh. They have lost control of a large number of communes and villages.
2. The Vietnamese Army is frustrated, afraid of the guerrilla war, and has lost the initiative. Although reinforcements have been secretly sent in from Vietnam, the Vietnamese still lack fighting forces, particularly along the Cambodian-Thai border.
3. The Vietnamese want to gain military superiority. However, they have failed to achieve this because their auxiliary forces, consisting of Cambodian soldiers and people who have been forced to die in western Cambodia, have revolted against them.
4. The Vietnamese want to speed up the Vietnamization process in Cambodia but have encountered great difficulties because of the Cambodian people's opposition and resistance. Vietnamese nationals sent to settle in Cambodia -- 700,000 of them -- also have problems because the Cambodian people have revolted and resisted when their land has been plundered.

Facing this situation, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors, territorial expansionists, and race exterminators have resorted to toxic chemical and biological weapons.

On 27 February 1986, in Sisophon District, Battambang Province, the Vietnamese poisoned water, affecting 179 combatants and people who were engaged in transport activities. Many of them died. Victims first coughed, then vomitted, had fever, and died. After their death, a smelly liquid came from their mouths and noses. Autopsies revealed that their stomachs, intestines, and lungs were inflamed. Health personnel who treated the victims were also affected. One of them died, and many others were mildly affected.

On the Pailin battlefield, the Vietnamese have used toxic chemicals in water, as in Sisophon, and toxic shells affecting 80 transport personnel and combatants; 20 died.

Although the Vietnamese have carried out deceitful diplomatic maneuvers to show that they want to resolve the Cambodian issue politically, in truth, on the battlefield of aggression in Cambodia, they are still using every military means and are not afraid to use every weapons in their possession, including toxic chemical and biological weapons, to achieve their goal of destroying the Cambodian people and the Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas and definitively annexing Cambodia into their Indochinese federation.

However, for the past 7 years, the Vietnamese have not been able to do anything to the Cambodian people. On the contrary, the latter have united and held aloft the banner of struggle against the Vietnamese and have continued to fight under CGDK leadership, as they will until all the Vietnamese have been chased out of Cambodian territory in accordance with the UN resolutions.

On behalf of the Cambodian people and the CGDK, I categorically expose and denounce the Vietnamese enemy's use of toxic and biological weapons to barbarously exterminate the Cambodian race. This clearly shows, once again, that the Vietnamese neither recognize international law nor respect the Geneva treaty dated 17 June 1925, which bans the use of toxic chemical and biological weapons. They know only physical force and commit crimes against mankind. The Cambodian people and the CGDK appeal to all peace- and justice-loving countries and world over, all international organizations -- particularly the United Nations -- and international opinion:

1. To further raise their voices in denouncing the Hanoi Vietnamese clique and take every effective measure to immediately stop the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors and their Soviet masters from using toxic chemical and biological weapons to exterminate the Cambodian race.
2. To raise their voices and take measures to check the Hanoi Vietnamese clique's expansionist ambition of annexing Cambodia in accordance with its stinking Indochinese federation strategy, which will create instability in Southeast Asia, Asia, and the Pacific region. The most effective measure is to continue to pressure Vietnam politically, diplomatically, economically, and financially to force it to resolve the Cambodian issue politically by withdrawing all its aggressor forces from Cambodia and letting the Cambodian people decide their own destiny without any outside interference as prescribed by resolutions of the past seven UN General Assembly sessions.

[Dated] Democratic Kampuchea, 5 March 1986

[Signed] Thiounn Thioeunn, minister of the Coordination Committee for Public Health and Social Affairs of the CGDK

SON SANN TO DISCUSS KPNLF TROUBLES WITH SIHANOUK

BK060039 Bangkok THE NATION in English 6 Mar 86 p 1

[Text] Khmer coalition prime minister Son Sann will visit Beijing soon to see exiled Khmer President Prince Norodom Sihanouk who received a leading member of the dissident faction in Son Sann's party, diplomatic sources told THE NATION yesterday. Thon Ouk, a former Cabinet member, explained to Prince Sihanouk, president of the resistance Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK) the position of the dissident faction led by Gen Sak Sutsakhan during his stay at the prince's palace in the Chinese capital from Feb 18-23.

The sources said that Son Sann, president of the trouble-plagued Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF), plans to leave here for China on Saturday (March 8). He will be accompanied by a three-man entourage comprising his son Son Soubert, KPNLF's Executive Committee deputy secretary general Bun Say and KPNLF's Executive Committee secretary general Neang Chin-Han.

Earlier, Son Soubert and Gen Thach Reng, a right-hand man of Son Sann, wrote a letter, dated Feb 10 to the prince asking for permission to visit him. The prince received it on Feb 19 or Feb 20. The prince reportedly agreed to receive them.

Gen Thach Reng was initially on the list of Son Sann's team to visit Beijing but his name was dropped because of allegations against the general in connection with a demonstration by Khmers in Minnesota against the prince during his visit to the United States a couple of years ago.

The diplomatic sources noted that the decision for Son Sann to visit the prince was taken after Gen Sak ignored Son Sann's order to deprive him of the command over the KPNLF armed force. Sak called a meeting of his military commanders on March 1 in what was seen as a move to assert his position as commander-in-chief.

Briefs

DELEGATION TO EAST EUROPE -- Phnom Penh, 8 Mar (SPK) -- A delegation of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Women's Association left Phnom Penh on 6 March for Hungary and Poland at the invitation of the two countries' National Council of Women. The delegation, led by Mean Sam-An, member of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the women's association, will attend a conference of chairman of woman's organizations from socialist and socialist-leaning countries held in Budapest before going on to Poland for an official visit. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in French 0419 GMT 8 Mar 86 BK]

VISIT TO HOSPITALIZED COMBATANTS -- On the occasion of International Woman's Day (18 March), a delegation from the Kampuchean Revolutionary Women's Association led by its vice chairman, Chhuk Chhim, visited war invalids in Kien Svay District, Kandal Province, on Wednesday. Other women delegations also visited hospitalized Cambodian and Vietnamese combatants in Phnom Penh and in Dangkao District, Kandal. [Excerpt] [Phnom Penh SPK in French 0401 GMT 7 Mar 86 BK]

DELEGATION TO INDIA -- Phnom Penh SPK March 6 -- A delegation of the Peoples Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea left Phnom Penh Thursday morning for India to attend the 13th congress of the Communist Party of India scheduled to be held from March 12-17 in the capital of Patna, Bihar State. The delegation was headed by Yos Son, member of the party Central Committee and vice president of its commission for external relations. It was seen off at Pochentong Airport by Kong Korm, member of the P.R.P.K. Central Committee and first deputy foreign minister; and other Kampuchean high-ranking officials. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in English 1145 GMT 6 Mar 86 BK]

SOVIET FILM WEEK OPENS -- Phnom Penh SPK March 8 -- A film week has been jointly opened in Phnom Penh by the Kampuchean Ministry of Culture and of Information and the Soviet Embassy to welcome the success of 27th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. Present at the opening ceremony were Him Chhem, deputy minister of culture and information; Boris A. Romanov, Soviet embassy counsellor; and members of diplomatic corps. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in English 1113 GMT 8 Mar 86 BK]

CPSU CONGRESS, DELEGATES ACTIVITIES MARKED

Gorbachev Reelection Greeted

BK070158 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 7 Mar 86

[Message of congratulations from Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of LPRP Central Committee, to Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of CPSU Central Committee; dated 7 March]

[Text] Beloved comrade: On behalf of the LPRP Central Committee and in my own name, I am very pleased to convey warmest salutations and greetings to you, Comrade, on the occasion of your reelection as the general secretary of the honorable and elegant CPSU Central Committee.

I wish you, comrade, good health so that, together with the Politburo and the Central Committee of the party, you can lead the heroic and innovative Soviet people to successfully implement the projects adopted by the 27th CPSU Congress for the prosperity and strength of the Soviet Union and for peace and socialism. I wish you, comrade, glorious success in performing your noble tasks. I would like to extend communist salutations to you, Comrade.

[Signed] Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee.

[Dated] Vientiane, 7 March 1986

Kaysone Phomvihan Interview

BK090804 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 7 Mar 86

["Interview with Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and chairman of the LPDR Council of Ministers, by unidentified Radio Moscow correspondent and broadcast by Radio Moscow yesterday evening"; date not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Unidentified Correspondent] Mr Kaysone Phomvihan, what comments do you have on the significance of the 27th CPSU Congress?

[Kaysone] The CPSU congress reflected the continued growth and might of the party and the great victories of the Soviet people in the cause of their struggle and the victories of communist ideals. The 27th CPSU Congress was an event of great historic significance in the political life of the Soviet people and of profound universal significance. This congress conducted a scientific appraisal of the successes and experiences of the CPSU and the Soviet people in fulfilling the third plan. The congress solemnly pointed out numerous weak points and shortcomings. Then, it outlined a program of action filled with unprecedented contents and an enlarged scope. It also outlined all around and detailed practical objectives to be realized.

The congress can be called a historical turning point with regard to the acceleration of national socioeconomic development by using all-embracing advances in science and technology and by enhancing all capabilities of the socialist system. It will increase the efficiency of the party's leadership to improve the material and cultural life of the Soviet people, thereby allowing the Soviet Union to develop in all fields with new steps and new levels of quality. We are firmly convinced that the program outlined by the congress will be implemented.

The lessons drawn by the congress will help resolve many problems -- both in theory and practice -- with regard to socialist construction and further enhance the creative development of Marxism-Leninism. These are beneficial not only to the Soviet people but also to the socialist community and peoples who are opting for the socialist path. Thanks to our actual engagement in the socialist transformation and construction over the past 10 years, we are of the view that the lessons drawn at the 27th CPSU Congress are extremely valuable and greatly beneficial to us because at present we are concentrating efforts on doing away with the business management mechanism based on favoritism and switching to a new management mechanism of socialist business and economic accounting, enhancing the right of collective mastery of all production and business units, dividing the levels of management between the center and regional areas, and classifying the management roles of economic and business enterprises. These lessons are also a clear model for us in preparing to convene the Fourth LPRP Congress.

[Correspondent] It was reported earlier that you met with Mr Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on 3 March. As a matter of fact, the Soviet mass media, including the Lao service of Radio Moscow, have already covered that meeting, we believe that our listeners would still like to hear your personal views on the meeting. Therefore, we would appreciate it if you would expand on this.

[Kaysone] On 3 March, I met with Comrade Gorbachev. Our meeting was conducted in an atmosphere of mutual intimacy and understanding and in a true communist style. At the meeting, we discussed several world issues, for example the peace proposal contained in the political report presented by the CPSU Central Committee to its congress. As for Laos, we highly value this proposal because after the founding of the Soviet state, Lenin immediately issued a famous decree on peace, clearly reflecting the true nature of socialism. In the past several decades, truly faithful to the Leninist policy of peace, the Soviet Union has consistently adhered to the implementation of the principles of peaceful coexistence in dealing with other countries with different political and social systems and has developed relations of friendship with all nations.

At the same time, it has also resolutely opposed the warmongering and aggressive policy of the imperialists and international reactionaries to safeguard peace and international security. All justice-cherishing nations and people are profoundly grateful for the Soviet Union's enormous sacrifices -- both in life and property -- to save mankind from the danger of extinction caused by fascism in World War II. The great proposals in the political report presented by the CPSU Central Committee at the 27th CPSU Congress are aimed at stopping the arms race both on earth and in outer space and at dismantling and eliminating the nuclear dangers threatening the world's people at present, thus saving mankind from nuclear holocaust and allowing it to live in lasting peace.

This once again shows the Soviet Union's high sense of responsibility toward the destiny of the present and future generations. Having been the victims of the imperialists' war of aggression for several decades, we -- the Lao people -- desire to build our country in peace and to develop friendly relations with all nations, first of all with neighboring countries. We fully support the peace proposal of the Soviet Union and will do our utmost to coordinate with the Soviet Union, other socialist countries, and the world's peace and progressive forces in the defense of peace and civilization for mankind forever.

At the same time, at the meeting, we also exchanged views and consulted with each other about safeguarding peace in Asia, the Pacific, and Southeast Asia. The two sides agreed that we must coordinate our struggle to turn Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability, friendship, and cooperation. In addition, we also discussed the question of relations of friendship and cooperation between the two parties and states.

With regard to this question, the two sides understood each other very well. We are determined to continue the realization of the spirit of the August 1985 meeting. We -- the two leaders -- once again (?signed a document) on measures to strengthen the solidarity and all-round cooperation between the LPDR and the Soviet Union.

[Correspondent] Mr Kaysone Phomvihan, what is your opinion on Lao-Soviet relations? What will the future of these relations be like?

[Kaysone] Following the path of the Great October Socialist Revolution, the Lao people rose up to fight tenaciously and resolutely against the colonialists and neocolonialists and won complete victory in 1975. Throughout the early period of the Lao revolution and during our arduous, prolonged, but heroic struggle against the notorious aggressive enemies, who were many times stronger than we were, and through our present triumphant national construction, the Soviet Union has consistently rendered strong support and great, and effective assistance to us.

After the establishment of the LPDR, Lao-Soviet relations have been developed in many areas. The Soviet Union has assisted us in building socialist material and technical foundations. Several projects symbolizing Soviet-Lao friendship have been carried out in many localities, for example the main bridges across the Nam Ngum and Nam Kading Rivers, hospitals, schools, radio stations, and other facilities. Each year, the Soviet Union helps us train many technicians and workers. So far, several thousand of them have returned to our country to serve our national defense and national construction. At the same time, the Soviet Union has also sent Soviet experts to help and give us many important experiences. All this has significantly contributed to increasing our strength for the defense and construction of our country, which is socialist outpost in Southeast Asia, and to gradually improving the production and the living conditions of our people in all fields.

On this glorious occasion, once again I would like to express our profound gratitude and sincere thanks to the fraternal Soviet party, state, and people for rendering invaluable and lasting assistance filled with the spirit of internationalism to our people. I would like wholeheartedly to hail the Soviet experts for holding aloft the internationalist spirit, for overcoming all difficulties, and for making numerous sacrifices to contribute directly to the defense and construction of our country. In the future, we will continue pursuing the correct foreign policy outlined by the Third LPRP Congress and strengthening our solidarity and all-round cooperation with the great Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries.

We are extremely satisfied with our meetings with Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in August 1985 and on 3 March 1986. At the latest meeting, we -- the two leaders -- signed a document on the measures aimed at strengthening the solidarity and all-round cooperation between the LPDR and the USSR. We will try our utmost to strengthen Lao-Soviet solidarity and friendship and to make Lao-Soviet relations and cooperation develop and bear more fruit in the interests of the Lao and Soviet peoples, of peace, and of socialism.

I would like to thank Radio Moscow, especially the Lao service, for promptly disseminating news on the successes of the national defense and national construction of the Lao people to the Soviet and world people.

[Correspondent] Respected Mr Kaysone Phomvihan, Radio Moscow and its listeners would like to thank you very much for making yourself available for an interview. We at Radio Moscow would like to wish you successes and good health so that you will continue to be the mainstay of the happiness of the Lao people under the socialist system.

Kaysone Phomvihan Returns

BK080948 Vientiane KPL in English 0934 GMT 8 Mar 86

[Text] Vientiane, March 8 (KPL) -- Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party CC, chairman of the Council of Ministers, this morning, returned home on board of a special plane from the Soviet Union where he headed the Lao party delegation at the 27th CPSU congress. Welcoming the Lao leader at the airport were Politburo members of the LPRP CC Souphanouvong, Nouhak Phomsavan, and Phoumi Vongvichit, and other members of the LPRP CC's secretariat. Vladimir Goussak, charge d'affaires A.I. of the Soviet Embassy here, was also on hand.

Vientiane Editorial

BK100526 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0500 GMT 8 Mar 86

[Editorial: "Great Success and Historic Victory of Soviet People in the Cause of Consolidating Peace and Advancing Toward Communism"]

[Text] While peace-loving opinion and various nations in the world were expressing wholehearted support for the Soviet Union's proposal for peace and for eliminating nuclear weapons which was advanced by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev on 15 January -- firmly persisting in the world evolution, which testifies to the correctness and consistency of invincible Marxism-Leninism -- the 27th CPSU Congress was gallantly convened on 25 February in Moscow, the land that opened up the era of the world socialist system, and concluded on 6 March with glorious success.

This historic congress passed resolutions approving the party's action program, amendments to the party's regulations, and a national development program extending from now until the year 2000. The congress also reelected Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev as general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. This historic event is of great significance to the political and social life of the Soviet people, to world proletarians, and to the revolutionary and peace movements in the world. At the same time, it is of special importance to the process of developing the world socialist system and world peace movement.

Over the past 50 years, under the wise and clear-sighted leadership of the CPSU, the heroic Soviet people have achieved great and all-round successes. Their economic and social development utilizing scientific and technical progress has proceeded in depth. This shows that the Soviet Union is entering the 21st century with firm confidence. Over the past years, the great Soviet people, equipped with creative ideas, have attained great achievements in building material and technical bases for communism; all negative phenomena influencing economic and social development have been eliminated; and positive changes in all domains of work have favorably affected the standard of living of the Soviet people, thus making excellent contributions to the noble cause of proletarian internationalism -- a very important obligation of Communist Party, government, and fraternal people of the Soviet Union.

Over the past 25 years -- beginning in 1961 -- national income has increased 4 times, while industrial production, agricultural production, and the per capita income have increased 5, 1.7, and 2.6 times respectively. The social security (?budget) has increased 15 times. In the immediate future, particularly from now until the year 2000, under the beacon of the resolutions of the 27th congress, the Soviet people's living standard will be further raised.

All this is attributable to the talent and clear-sightedness of the CPSU, which has chosen a correct path and adopted a lively mobilization line, and to the constructive labor of the Soviet working people.

The Lao people, as well as those of various progressive and peace-loving nations in the world, wholeheartedly hail the great success and historic victory of the fraternal Soviet people. The Lao people wholeheartedly support the various resolutions adopted at the 27th CPSU Congress; the new action program; and the correct, consistent, and constructive political, economic, and social policies of the CPSU. The Soviet Union's Leninist foreign policy is one of peace and progress. The main direction of the Soviet party and state is to strengthen and nurture fraternal amicable relations with close friends and allies in the socialist community. The Soviet Union has always supported the struggles of various nations for peace and for their liberation from the yoke of oppression imposed by colonialism and neocolonialism. This constitutes a factor for supporting the just causes of the peoples in Asia, Africa, and Latin America, who are following the line of consolidating independence and building their society in accordance with their chosen path.

In the case of Laos and the Lao people alone, the party, state, and great people of the Soviet Union have given great and effective assistance to the Lao revolutionary cause in each period. In the current period of socialist transformation and construction in Laos, the friendly relations and all-round cooperation between the LPDR and the USSR have been consolidated and developed more strongly than ever before. This was clearly expressed in the joint Lao-Soviet communique issued on the occasion of Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan's 25-28 August visit to the Soviet Union and was strongly affirmed once again during the meeting between Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan and Comrade General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev on 3 March in Moscow.

Thanks to its great cause and lofty spirit of proletarian internationalism, the Soviet Union has become a solid mainstay for the world revolution and a diamond-hard fortress of world peace and has made great contributions to strengthening the solidarity and firm unity of the socialist community in its struggle against the arms race and a nuclear holocaust and for the peace and security of various nations and for international cooperation.

While the great and heroic Soviet people are happy with the great success of the 27th CPSU Congress and Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev's reelection as general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, the LPRP, party members, working class, and Lao people of all ethnic minorities extend fraternal salutation and warm congratulations to the party and fraternal people of the Soviet Union. The Lao party, state, and people of all tribes are overwhelmingly convinced that the fraternal relations of friendship, militant solidarity, and all-round cooperation between the two parties, states, and peoples of Laos and the Soviet Union, based on Marxism-Leninism and traditional socialist internationalism, will be strengthened with each passing day and will further flourish. They are also firmly confident that the Soviet people, under the leadership of the CPSU with Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev as its general secretary, will record new, greater successes in materializing the resolutions of the 27th CPSU Congress and in building highly developed socialism serving as the basis for advancing toward the building of communism in the Soviet Union and as a banner for peace, socialist, and communist movements in the world.

SISAVAT GREETES GDR DEFENSE MINISTRY ON ARMY DAY

BK031531 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 1 Mar 86

[Greetings message from General Sisavat Keobounphan, interior minister and chief of the LPA General Staff, to Lieutenant General Fritz Streletz, deputy national defense minister and chief of the Main Staff of the National People's Army of the GDR; dated 1 March]

[Text] Respected Comrade Lieutenant General, on the occasion of the 30th founding anniversary of the GDR National People's Army, on behalf of all cadres and combatants in the LPA and in my own name, I would like to wholeheartedly extend my salutations and best wishes to you and, through you, to all cadres and combatants in the Main Staff of the GDR National People's Army.

Under the clear-sighted and wise leadership of the SED, headed by Comrade Erich Honecker, all the cadres and combatants attached to the Main Staff of the GDR National People's Army have further enhanced their outstanding traditions in safeguarding the revolutionary fruits and fulfilling their internationalist obligations in a fine manner. All the cadres and combatants attached to the LPA General Staff highly value the strength gallantry of the GDR National People's Army in general, and the Main Staff of the GDR National People's Army in particular. The GDR National People's Army has always been vigilant in defending and building the socialist system in the GDR.

The LPA General Staff would like to express its gratitude toward, the party, government, and the national army of the GDR people for their ongoing material and moral support and assistance to us. May the friendly relations and militant solidarity between the general staffs of our two armies grow stronger with every passing day. I wish you, comrade, good health and new, greater successes in fulfilling your tasks of defending and building your country.

With high respect.

[Dated] Vientiane, 1 March 1986.

[Signed] General Sisavat Keobounphan, interior minister and chief of the LPA General Staff

COMMUNIQUE MARKING NONALIGNMENT WEEK ISSUED

BK071118 Vientiane KPL in English 0916 GMT 7 Mar 86

[Text] Vientiane, March 7 (OANA-KPL) -- In connection with the solidarity week with the Non-aligned Movement (March 1 to 7), the Lao Committee for World Peace, Solidarity, and Friendship with Other Nations has issued a press communique expressing solidarity and high evaluation of the strategic policy of the Non-aligned Movement which aims at promoting the world peace, development, and the setting up of the new international economic order. The press release issued here noted that the week of solidarity is being observed, at the 3rd anniversary of the 7th non-aligned summit. The Lao committee together with other peace movements therefore consider the occasion as a period to campaign for a close and ever increasing cooperation between the non-alignment and the world peace movement for the common epochal cause -- peace, disarmament, development, and cooperation.

The press release further points out that for more than two decades, the Non-aligned Movement has become a strong force against the arms-race, imperialist aggression and interference in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

THAI RAT WARNS PREM NOT TO ALLOW U.S. BASES

BK071327 Bangkok THAI RAT in Thai 7 Mar 66 p 5

[Pleo Singoen column: "Slave Ancestors"]

[Text] "Where there is smoke, there is fire." This phrase still applies regarding indications that the United States might reopen its military bases in Thailand. The interview with Admiral Hays, commander-in-chief of the U.S. Pacific Command, published by the BANGKOK POST and THE NATION on 5 March, clearly shows us "the real things" that will happen.

Hays came to Thailand to meet with Thai leaders. Before he left the country, he said: "It is an appropriate time to set up the war reserve stockpile [wrs] in Thailand." He also disclosed that the war reserve stockpile [WRS] in Thailand." He also disclosed that the U.S. defense secretary will come here next month to sign a contract establishing the WRS. Its exact location has not yet been decided. Hays said he had discussed the WRS issue with General Prem Tinsulanon, Air Chief Marshal [ACM] Phaniang Kantarat, ACM Praphan Thupatemi, Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut, and several other Thai leaders.

The reason he gave for Thailand's having the WRS was little more than "for the defense of the country in war time."

I believe that we Thai are not too dumb to know that the "war reserve stockpile" and "military base" are not much different. Is "bribe money" different from the money operators of illegal gambling dens and whorehouses voluntarily pay to the police so that they will not be bothered by the latter?

Weapons cannot walk nor can they kill people by themselves. When weapons, including aircraft, are here, there must be someone to use them. Certain areas in Thailand will be declared restricted zones to be used to keep U.S. aircraft and weapons and for U.S. soldiers to set up offices and barracks and to entertain themselves.

In case of war, the enemy will first try to "bomb the weapons depot". The most the United States will suffer is that its aircraft will be reduced to scrap iron. What about Thailand's sovereignty and the Thai people? Will the Americans help us? Could the Americans save Laos and Cambodia in the past? We should use our brains before making any decision on this.

If the United States is so generous to set up an arms stockpile for us, as Gen Athit said upon his return from a recent trip to that country, then why do we have to spend tens of billion of baht to purchase an F-16 squadron? The poor Thai people are being mercilessly milked for more tax money so that we can afford to have these aircraft. If the United States sets up the WRS in our country, we should feel "secure" and cancel the order for the F-16's. there will be plenty of U.S. weapons in the warehouses. We can even clandestinely sell them to communist terrorists, separatists, Chinese communist guerrillas, and rebels in Laos, Burma, and Cambodia.

As far as the WRS issue is concerned, we must not let "history repeat itself." Gen Prem, who is fully informed on the issue, should urgently speak and "tell the truth" to the people. He should not think that he and his few colleagues alone own the country and can rent any part of it to anyone as they like.

None of you have many years left to live. Will you leave such a "land liability" as the inheritance for your children and grandchildren, who will have nothing to be proud of in their "slave ancestors"?

ENVOY SENDS ANOTHER MESSAGE ON U.S. FARM BILL

BK080919 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1500 GMT 7 Mar 86

[Text] The Thai ambassador in Washington sent another message on Tuesday to the U.S. House Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Appropriation in another attempt to alleviate the impact of the U.S. Farm Act on Thai rice exports. Emphasizing that Thai exported rice is not subsidized, the message stated that Thailand has constantly been unfairly portrayed as a subsidizing nation in order to distract the American public attention from the real cause of the decline of the U.S. rice exports in recent years and to justify various subsidy programs at export financing to compete with Thai rice. The message further said that the decline in the U.S. rice exports in the past year is chiefly due to uncompetitive rice prices. The United States has lost its major customers because of change in political relations and improved production in countries which are now self-sufficient.

As the farm act is to become effective in mid-April, it will provide costly subsidies and export financing mechanism to make U.S. rice artificially competitive in the world market. Such competition would undermine Thailand's economic stability and national security. The impact of the new legislation would undercut Thailand's ability to play an effective role as a frontline state, its purchasing power to import capital goods from the United States, and its resources to resolve the refugee and narcotics problems, the message stated.

SIAM RAT URGES U.S. TO TEMPER PROTECTIONISM

BK090930 Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 8 Mar 86 p 3

[Editorial: "A Point to the United States"]

[Text] Recently the Foreign Ministry reportedly instructed the Thai ambassador to Washington to closely follow U.S. Congress plans to enact several hundred laws to protect U.S. products from competition from imports. The purpose of the Foreign Ministry's instruction is so that it can determine as soon as possible which laws might negatively affect Thai exports. This will enable Thailand to tackle the matter early and protect Thai producers and prevent wasteful investment. The Foreign Ministry's action demonstrates a thorough performance of its duty to protect national interests.

The Foreign Ministry has played a significant role in alleviating the impact of the Jenkins Bill on Thai garment exporters. Thailand is now saddened by the U.S. Farm Act which is intended to help U.S. farmers regain foreign rice markets which were lost for quite some time to exporters in underdeveloped countries. It is common knowledge that major rice exporters like Thailand will suffer considerably from the Farm Act. Although U.S. officials insist that the Farm Act will not affect Thailand, there is no guarantee of that.

The United States has also moved in other directions to protect not just its industrial and agricultural products but also copyrights and other properties, as evident in U.S. suggestions to Thailand to amend laws regarding drug patents.

We feel that although U.S. moves do not break the law, U.S. protectionist attempts certainly will hurt underdeveloped countries in the long run. The United States should restrain its actions on matters that are not absolutely essential or it will risk facing political problems in its relations with other countries, which could eventually worsen into a confrontation.

FOREIGN MINISTRY ISSUES MEMO ON PRC HOSTILITY

OW091642 Hanoi VNA in English 1517 GMT 9 Mar 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA March 9 -- Following is the full text of a memorandum of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam on China's hostile policy vis-a-vis Vietnam:

In recent days, the Chinese authorities repeatedly resorted to their familiar arguments in justification of their policy of hostility and aggression vis-a-vis Vietnam aimed at sparking off confrontation between the ASEAN states and Vietnam, undermining peace and stability in Southeast Asia and furthering their hegemonistic ambitions within the region. However the Chinese administration cannot deny their criminal course.

1. The Chinese authorities insist that the deterioration of Sino-Vietnamese relations stems from "Vietnam's aggression against Kampuchea and provocations against China". The truth is that ever since the early seventies China has taken advantage of the Vietnamese people's resistance war to enter into collusion with the United States, bargain agreement on a solution that was supposed to help the United States withdraw their troops while maintaining their puppet administration in South Vietnam in return for the withdrawal of American forces from Taiwan. In January 1974, with the assent of the United States, China seized the (Paracels) archipelago then under the control of the Saigon puppet forces; on the other hand in the course of 1974 they staged 174 armed provocations along the border between the two countries.

The total victory of the Vietnamese revolution in 1975 wrecked the bargaining process between China and the United States. From 1975 to 1978, China on the one hand intensified its military pressure and its acts of provocation along the northern border of Vietnam: 294 cases in 1975, 812 in 1976, 473 in 1977 and 2,175 in 1978; on the other, along the southwestern border of Vietnam it made use of the subservient Pol Pot clique, turning Kampuchea into a stepping stone from where to attack Vietnam immediately following the liberation of the South.

This two-pronged strategy having been defeated, on February 17, 1979 the Chinese authorities deployed 600,000 troops in a blatant large-scale war of aggression against Vietnam. Since then, they have been waging a multifaceted war of sabotage against Vietnam with the evil purpose of undermining the latter's peace-time reconstruction.

China constantly maintains large military forces division-strong, close to the Sino-Vietnamese border, carrying out tens of thousands of armed provocations, regularly conducting fierce destructive shellings against numerous areas in the six northernmost Vietnamese provinces, as well as many campaigns of encroachment upon the Vietnamese territory, the most serious of all being the encroachment of the cluster of heights in the Vi Xuyen area, Ha Tuyen province carried out in April 1984.

In 1985 on an area approximately 10 square kilometres of the Vi Xuyen area the Chinese side fired nearly one million shells. Since the beginning of 1986 they have kept up their intense shellings; not even during the Tet (new year) festivities did they let the population in the Vietnamese border regions welcome the new year in peace and cheerfulness. More sinister even, in 1985 they intentionally chose flood time to float thousands of mines into a number of streams flowing from China into Vietnam. Such criminal acts of the Chinese administration have caused many human and material losses to the population of the six northernmost provinces of Vietnam.

2. Having experienced thirty years of most bitter war against imperialist aggression, the Vietnamese people cherish peace more than anyone else and would never of their own initiative provoke a new war, especially so with China -- a large nation and immediate neighbour. For the past several years, while opposing the hostile policy of the Chinese administration, the Vietnamese side has constantly demonstrated its good will, putting forth on several occasions concrete proposals aimed at easing tension along the border between the two countries and thus facilitating the normalization of their relations.

In the very first session of the first round of talks between the two countries in Hanoi in April 1979, the Vietnamese side set forth a three-point proposal, the first point of which enunciates urgent measures to ensure peace and stability in the border regions of both countries, namely refraining from concentrating troops close to the border, disengaging the armed forces of each side, ceasing all war provocations and all forms of hostile activities, establishing a demilitarized zone, and setting up a joint commission in order to supervise and control the application of these measures. Later on, the Vietnamese side tabled a "draft agreement" whereby both sides would commit themselves not to undertake military hostilities whether on land, in the air or on the sea.... from 1980 to the present, on the occasion of the traditional new year festivities of both peoples, and from 1982 on the occasion of their respective national days, the Vietnamese side has regularly taken the initiative to propose to China that both sides should cease all military hostilities before and after the holidays in order to allow the population of the border regions to enjoy an atmosphere of peace and to pave the way for a relaxation of tension along the border between the two countries. It is regrettable, however, that the Chinese side should persist in evading these constructive, fair and reasonable Vietnamese proposals by resorting to fallacious contentions. In their words, "provided that the Vietnamese side put an end to its armed provocations against China tension will ease down along the border". Why then their continued reluctance to sit down, discuss and reach an agreement with the Vietnamese side on effective measures to control the actions of both sides, why do they not put forward concrete proposals for discussion with the Vietnamese side but only persist in putting the blame on the latter? According to the Chinese side again "a political atmosphere suitable for negotiations between the two countries does not yet exist." "As long as the obstacle of the Kampuchean question has not been removed, it will not be possible to negotiate on the normalization of relations between Vietnam and China".

It is widely known that between China and the United States, Taiwan remains an outstanding problem which, to this day, China views as an obstacle, but since 1955 both countries have been holding talks; at present the Taiwan problem remains unsolved but China still tries to further improve its relations with the United States. These facts point to the absolute fallacy of the Chinese contentions which are aimed at covering their new criminal schemes and acts against Vietnam.

As a permanent member of the United Nations Security Council, if China really desires peace and the improvement of its relations with neighbouring countries, let it put an immediate end to the policy of hostility and aggression against Vietnam and join Vietnam in talks on the settlement of outstanding problems in their mutual relations, first and foremost on ways to ensure tranquillity along their common border and thus create favorable conditions for the normalization of relations between the two countries. Vietnam is open to concrete proposals from the Chinese side, considering them a basis for discussion; at the same time it welcomes every initiative taken by other countries aimed at contributing to the relaxation of tension along the Sino-Vietnamese border.

3. Over the past seven years, the Chinese authorities have always used the so-called "Kampuchean question" to serve their hegemonistic and expansionist policy. They have used that "question" as their trump card in colluding with imperialist and reactionary forces to oppose the revolution of the three Indochinese countries, and as their main instrument to perpetuate the state of confrontation in Southeast Asia, pitting the Asian countries against the Indochinese countries maintaining the remnant Pol Pot forces in an attempt to reimpose the genocidal regime on Kampuchea.

In order to justify their position in opposing the Kampuchean people, the Chinese authorities continually argue that they "have no vested national interest in Kampuchea", that they "do not object to dialogues aimed at finding a political solution and wish to settle in a fair and rational manner the Kampuchean question..." Why then, in the face of the strong demand for the removal of the genocidal Pol Pot clique, should China keep on breathing life into them, encouraging them to oppose Vietnam for "another one hundred years," and why should they object to every proposal put forth by the three Indochinese countries on dialogues between the Indochinese and the ASEAN groups of countries, and prevent contacts among Kampucheans aimed at achieving national reconciliation?

Beijing is wont to say that "the key to the settlement of the Kampuchean question is a public commitment by Vietnam to withdraw the totality of its forces from Kampuchea to be proved by concrete deeds." But after Vietnam stated that it would pull out all its forces from Kampuchea by 1990 and indicated the possibility of an earlier withdrawal in the context of a political solution, the Beijing authorities changed their tunes, demanding from Vietnam "an immediate and unconditional withdrawal" while they themselves retained the right to support the genocidal Pol Pot clique, to oppose the revival of the Kampuchean people, jeopardize Vietnam's security and perpetuate the state of instability in Southeast Asia.

With the goodwill shown by the three Indochinese countries, the trend towards dialogue is gaining momentum in the region, several ASEAN countries are working towards dialogue between the two groups of countries. The fact that Vietnam, representing the Indochinese countries, and Indonesia, representing the ASEAN countries, have organized working group meetings marks a new step forward of the trend towards dialogue between the two groups of countries. At present no one but Beijing and the genocidal Pol Pot clique are still bent on opposing dialogue.

Obviously, Beijing's deeds are completely contrary to their words, going counter to the common trend in the world and in the countries of the region towards dialogue aimed at finding a solution for the Kampuchean question.

Vietnam and China are neighbouring countries, whose peoples share an age-old tradition of friendship. The government and people of Vietnam consistently hold dear this traditional friendship and have done their utmost in striving for an early restoration of normal relations between the two countries. The responsibility for the deterioration of the Sino-Vietnamese relations and the present continued tension along the Sino-Vietnamese border rests entirely with the Chinese side.

March 10, 1986

DELEGATION LEAVES USSR; LE DUAN STAYS 'FOR REST'

OW071630 Hanoi VNA in English 1543 GMT 7 Mar 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA March 7 -- The Vietnamese party delegation left Moscow for home today after attending the 27th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

It was seen off by Mikhail Zimyanin, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; L.A. Voronin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers; O.S. Belyakov, Member of the CPSU Central Committee; O.B. Rakhmanin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and First Deputy Head of its International Department; and B.N. Chaplin, alternate member of the CPSU Central Committee and Ambassador to Vietnam.

At the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, Le Duan, General Secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, will stay in the Soviet Union for a rest after attending the 27th CPSU Congress.

SRV COMMENTARY ON USSR PARTY CONGRESS

CPSU 'New Style' Seen

HK071230 Hong Kong AFP in English 1201 GMT 7 Mar 86

[By Laurent Maillard]

[Text] Hanoi, March 7 (AFP) -- The official press here Friday lauded the "new style" displayed at the just-concluded Soviet Communist Party Congress, and diplomats said Vietnam's ageing leaders were watching the invigorated Soviet leadership with keen interest.

The official newspaper NHAN DAN said Friday that the Moscow congress "reflected a new, dynamic, creative style, close to reality." Most commentaries praised the "frankness" with which economic and political problems were tackled and said the Soviet party congress offered "valuable experiences" for the Vietnamese party which has its own congress slated for the end of this year.

Soviet leadership changes over the past few months, followed with interest by Hanoi, have come at a time when the Vietnamese Communist Party faces both economic worries and the growing enfeeblement of its top leaders, many of whom are aged and infirm, Western diplomats say.

The Soviet example has shown the way at a time when the need for change increasingly is felt and openly expressed among the people and even within the party," an eastern diplomat said recently. Vietnamese television coverage of the Soviet congress could only reinforce this sentiment, observers said.

Beside a vigorous Soviet party chief in Mikhail Gorbachev, Vietnamese party leader Le Duan appeared extremely weak and ill. He attended the congress for only a few hours and had to be helped from the hall by aides after reading his speech. Observers said that Mr Le Duan reappeared in public only to attend the closing of the congress, meanwhile leaving the task of heading the Vietnamese delegation to Politburo member Vo Chi Cong.

Mr Le Duan, 78, who apparently suffers from a severe renal ailment, went to the Soviet Union in mid-January for medical treatment. Rumors of his death circulated widely because of his unusual absence from Vietnam during the Tet lunar new year period. Since then, speculation has focused on the question of the leadership succession, which Western observers believe is likely to preoccupy Vietnamese leaders over the next few months.

A NHAN DAN editorial Wednesday said that local and provincial congresses to convene over the next few months in preparation for the next party congress should follow the Soviet example by displaying the same "frankness" and willingness to remove incompetent or corrupt cadres.

NHAN DAN Reviews 'Landmark'

BK070955 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 6 Mar 86

[7 March NHAN DAN editorial: "An Event of Great Historic Significance"]

[Text] Looking to the future with great enthusiasm and confidence, the 27th CPSU Congress has ended its work with brilliant success. The congress approved many very important documents that map out the new orientation and new tasks for the entire party and people of the Soviet Union in the future.

Comrade Gorbachev has been elected General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. This is an event of great historic significance. It has affected not only the Soviet Union but also the entire world. This is a new golden landmark along the glorious and heroic path of the Leninist party -- a party of the working class and of the entire people of the Soviet Union, the greatest vanguard brigade of the world communists' and workers' movement. This is a new turning point paving the way for the party and people of the Soviet Union to advance toward new heights. This is also a source of strong encouragement for the socialist community, the world communists' and workers' movement, and the struggle of various nations for peace, democracy, and social progress.

With their great admiration and profound concern for the developments of the congress, the Vietnamese Communists and people warmly welcome the fine success of the congress.

The congress displayed wonderful capability and wisdom in analyzing with a revolutionary, scientific, and critical character all the problems now facing the world as well as the Soviet society, in finding out accurate solutions and in mapping out many extremely important tasks including carrying out a strategic policy aimed at quickly accelerating socioeconomic development in order to perfect socialism and advance the Soviet society further along the communist path in accordance with the motto: All for the people and all for the people's happiness in the principle of social equality.

The congress has tried to comprehensively enhance the leadership role of the communist party in social life, firmly ensure Leninist standards in party activities, increase criticism and self-criticism activities, observe the principles of democratic centralism, collectiveness, and democratic development within the party, maintain close attachment to the people, constantly consolidate party discipline, and improve the revolutionary qualities and ethics of party members and their honest and incorruptible way of life.

The congress has demonstrated a new attitude in dealing with all major and minor problems created by our times and our livelihood. That is a dynamic and creative attitude characterized by a sensitivity to new things and by a tendency to stay close to realities of life, to be very pragmatic, and to work with a high sense of responsibility in an organized and disciplined manner with high efficiency and with a determination to do away with the manifestations of formalism, perfunctoriness, and bureaucracy.

The congress has demonstrated the great sense of responsibility, humanism, and the lofty socialist internationalism of the Soviet Union -- the bastion of peace, national independence, and socialism.

The congress has once again upheld a harmonious program aimed at scrapping nuclear weapons completely and gradually. This peace initiative was put forth in Comrade Gorbachev's well-known statement of 15 January 1986 for which our party and people are giving their full and thorough support.

The congress has demonstrated the absolute unanimity and the total singlemindedness of the entire party and people of the Soviet Union over the correct domestic and foreign policies passed by the congress. It has also demonstrated the great strength and the abundant vitality of the CPSU along the path of the October Revolution.

The Vietnamese Communists and people have learned from the 27th CPSU Congress many valuable experiences, many ideas which are very copious in both theory and practice and in terms of party building and socialist construction, and many bright examples on Leninist attitude.

The success of the 27th CPSU Congress serves as a source of strong encouragement for our entire party and people to accelerate the cause of building and defending the socialist fatherland in advance of the sixth party congress with a strong confidence in the future of socialism and in the prospect for lasting world peace.

Our entire party and people have always regarded their special friendship and their all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union as a principled foreign policy and a sacred asset that we vow to do our utmost to preserve as we do to the apple of our own eyes.

Together with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, and together with the fraternal Lao and Cambodian peoples and with all peaceful, democratic, and progressive forces in the world, our party and people will strive their best to struggle for world peace, for peace in Asia and the Pacific, and for building Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability, friendship, and cooperation.

Our party and people are firmly convinced that with their great material and moral strength, their selfless working determination, and their new dynamism, the creative heroic Soviet people, led by the glorious and great CPSU, will certainly be able to implement successfully the resolution of the 27th CPSU Congress.

Hanoi Trade Unions React

OW071640 Hanoi VNA in English 1556 GMT 7 Mar 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA March 7 -- A mass meeting was held in Ho Chi Minh City Thursday to welcome the success of the 27th CPSU Congress.

In her address, Ms Le Thi Bach, deputy secretary of the Municipal Organization of Trade Unions, expressed the great elation and deep concern of workers, public employees and other labouring people in the city over the preparation, development and brilliant success of the 27th CPSU Congress.

After reviewing achievements recorded by the working people in the city in the current labour emulation movement in honour of the 27th CPSU Congress, Le Thi Bach called on trade unions at all levels to bring into full play these achievements to welcome the forthcoming congress of the city party committee and the 6th CPV Congress.

AQUINO INTERVIEWED ON GOVERNMENT STRATEGY

PM071129 Paris LE MONDE in French 7 Mar 86 pp 1, 5

[Interview with President Corazon Aquino by Philippe Pons in Manila -- date not given]

[Excerpt] [Pons] You raised people's hopes and you won. But you are now facing an even more difficult battle: the battle not to disappoint people. What do you think the Filipinos expect from you?

[Aquino] First, they certainly expect an improvement in the situation left by Mr Marcos and the dismantling of the system of dictatorship that he had established. Second, they expect social justice: They expect us to finally devote attention to the majority of the population who aspire to a better life. This is my main concern.

I must persuade Philippine industrialists to invest in their country again. If we succeed I think that foreigners will be interested in the Philippines too. The stock exchange has already improved, the peso has stabilized against the dollar, and ambassadors have assured me of foreign aid. For instance, Canada has announced \$5 million in food aid. I hope that we will also succeed in establishing closer ties with Europe. We are facing enormous problems but we also have new strength: the energy produced by enthusiasm.

[Pons] You said that the fall of the Marcos regime is a victory for the people. But these people are not represented in your government, which essentially comprises members of the elite.

[Aquino] I had many consultations before forming my government. I had to be frank with some people who I did not think had sufficient experience to be given a portfolio. But there will be a place for everybody. You see, it is a question of time. Usually a new administration enjoys a transitional period for several weeks. In our case everything happened so suddenly. We are trying to organize ourselves as quickly as possible.

[Pons] There were such great hopes that there is a danger of great disappointment too, perhaps encouraging some people to turn to the left, unless you quickly demonstrate your intention to encourage social justice.

[Aquino] I am fully aware of that. We must quickly implement all the plans which embody this intention. I am thinking of a program for the construction of artesian wells for instance. During my campaign I was struck by the fact that in some regions, and even in Manila, many people do not have clean drinking water. I know that if we do not live up to these expectations the population will exert strong pressures on my government.

[Pons] Are you prepared to take measures affecting the interests of the social class to which you belong, affecting your hacienda for instance?

[Aquino] Certainly. It is not so much a question of dividing up the land, because small plots of land are not economically viable in the case of sugar plantations, but of giving the employees a share in the profits. I intend our hacienda to become a model for reform in the sugar industry. But once again you must give me a little time.

Some promises, like the restoration of the principle of habeus corpus or the release of political prisoners can be kept now. But there are others which require more time. I also know that, for the time being, I have great popular support, but the this is likely to vanish if I delay in taking measures of social justice.

[Pons] Are you not afraid that some people might be surprised and even disappointed to see at your side a man like Mr Enrile, who served Mr Marcos for 20 years and put your husband in prison?

[Aquino] What happened last week was not part of any of the scenarios we had imagined. We must be grateful for the fact that only a few people were killed. Let us say that I am prepared to give some people the benefit of the doubt.

Negotiating With the Communists

[Pons] What is the nature of your government: constitutional or revolutionary?

[Aquino] I will answer that question later if you do not mind.

[Pons] You have released political prisoners accused of being members of the Communist Party. What do you expect this good-will gesture to achieve?

[Aquino] My policy toward the Communists is clear. They must lay down their arms and gradually recognize this government. If they fight, I am prepared to fight them too. But I think that many people who joined Communist ranks did so more out of despair than for ideological reasons and that they are prepared to return. But they want to know what I can offer them in terms of rehabilitation. I have asked the church for its help in establishing contact with them. I would like the church to play an active role.

[Pons] Are you already negotiating with the Communists?

[Aquino] Not at the national level. There are only some contacts which are being established at a local level.

[Pons] You spoke of a cease-fire. Have you begun negotiations?

[Aquino] No, not yet.

[Pons] Are you prepared to legalize the Communist Party?

[Aquino] Not yet. There are still too many problems. The situation has not been stabilized.

[Pons] Do you think that because you are Ninoy Aquino's widow it played a major role in your victory?

[Aquino] Mr Marcos must have been cut to the quick for two reasons. He was defeated by a woman and that woman is Ninoy's widow. But I think the Filipinos also supported me because I am Cory Aquino.

[Pons] How does it feel to have become a historic figure in your country?

[Aquino] That is saying a great deal. Above all, I have an enormous sense of responsibility and once again I hope that I will continue to be guided by God's will. I hope he will give me the same strength he gave me to face the greatest tragedy of my life: Ninoy's death.

[Pons] You said you will be magnanimous in victory. Do you not think that the victims of the Marcos regime also expect justice to be done?

[Aquino] Magnanimity does not mean an absence of justice. I simply think that justice should be tempered with mercy.

AQUINO ON JAPAN, REOPENING TRIAL, COMMUNISTS

OW070413 Tokyo Fuji Television Network in Japanese 2330 GMT 6 Mar 86

[From the "Nice Day" program: Exclusive interview with President Corazon Aquino by reporter Eiko Mitake and "Nice Day" special reporter Kiyoshi Wakamiya at the presidential office in Manila; date of interview not given -- recorded. Interview conducted in English with Japanese subtitles; following is from English]

[Excerpts] [Wakamiya] Good Morning.

[Mitake] Good morning, Mrs President. It is very nice to meet you.

[Aquino] Good morning.

[Mitake] Thank you for your thoughtfulness.

[Wakamiya] Mrs Aquino, president of the Philippines, our Prime Minister Nakasone said on Tuesday he would welcome Mrs Aquino to visit Japan at the time of May 4 to 6, the Tokyo summit. If there is an invitation, are you planning to go to Japan?

[Aquino] Well, at the moment I cannot give a definite answer because, as you know, we have just assumed office, a week ago, and there are many urgent matters to take care of here in the Philippines. However, if the situation has stabilized and stays about normal, then I will be very happy, of course, to receive an invitation from your prime minister.

[Wakamiya] Thank you. A question, no, two. What do you think of the Philippines-Japan relationship? What are the expectations of the president with regard to Japan?

[Aquino] Well, I certainly hope that we can continue to work closely with each other, and of course, I am hoping that the Japanese Government will help my country because we need economic assistance very much, and I would also like to have a better relationship between the two peoples. In the past, I think there was not a favorable impression of the Filipino people from the Japanese, especially as far as women are concerned. So I would like to change that impression as soon as possible, and perhaps, we can start by having a people-to-people exchange. I am encouraging the Japanese Government to think seriously about this. I think we have a lot to learn from each other.

[Wakamiya] How are you going to continue explorations of the facts in Ninoy Aquino's assassination?

[Aquino] Well, I am thinking of setting up another commission not only to take care of the Aquino assassination but all of the other victims of the Marcos regime.

[Mitake] We heard that moralistically you are not really willing to reopen the case.

[Aquino] No, it is not that. I would like to know the truth definitely, and it is good to find out all of the facts because I want to make sure that what happened to my husband will never happen again.

[Wakamiya] This is not only the Aquino family case, but also, not only that of the Philippines. Now, the world is paying attention to what is the truth of the Ninoy Aquino assassination. So please understand that the world public opinion hopes that you will open a new court.

[Aquino] Yes, I never meant to just forget about it, but at the same time I want people to know that it is not just the Aquino assassination that I am concerned about. In fact, it would be better if the other murder cases are attended to first so that people will not think that it is only the Aquino case that I am concerned about. And, as I said earlier, what is important that I want people to know is that we want to make sure that these murders do not ever happen again.

[Wakamiya] Yes.

[Mitake] I know that the yellow color is related to Ninoy Aquino. As president, what does the yellow color mean to you now?

[Aquino] Well, you see, right after the elections, one day I wore a different color and people were immediately asking why I changed the color of my dress. Maybe, for the next few months at least, I will still be wearing yellow, but it is just because it was associated with Ninoy and all those who opposed Mr Marcos. And I guess people expect me to wear yellow, so I will be wearing yellow for the next few months.

[Mitake] How many yellow dresses do you have?

[Aquino] Maybe 30 dresses now.

[Mitake] Thirty? oh!

[Wakamiya] When we were in Boston, you played a TV game, I remember. Do you have time to play TV games?

[Aquino] No more. No more time to relax.

[Mitake] Busy?

[Aquino] Yes, very busy, But hopefully, as we get better adjusted to this new position, I will have time to relax with my family, especially with my grandson.

[Wakamiya] What about the Communist Party's New People's Army and also the Moro National Liberation Front, MNLF? How are you going to deal with them?

[Aquino] Well, as I have said even before the elections, if they are willing to lay down their arms and renounce all forms of violence and pledge allegiance to my government, then we can work together. However, if they will fight my government, then we will also have to use force on them.

[Wakamiya] What is the priority in the tasks of the Aquino new government?

[Aquino] Well, of course, my main concern will be that of the poor because the poor, the unemployed and the underemployed, comprise about 70 percent of our population and it is very... [pause] Well, it is one of my main concerns that we at least attend to the needs of the poor, and I am very happy that the Canadian ambassador told me that they are ready to send \$5 million worth of food for the Filipino people. So this will be a very big help.

[Mitake] Did you know that the economic aid that had been given during the Marcos regime was going all to the rich, and unfair distribution existed. How about that?

[Aquino] That is why I will make sure that does not happen again, and one way of doing it is that all public officials will be accountable for their actions unlike in the previous administration where public officials could just do as they pleased without fear of being held accountable to the Filipino people.

STUDENTS RALLY AGAINST SOLARZ, CHARGE MEDDLING

HK080416 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 7 Mar 86

[Text] At the University of the Philippines, U.S. Congressman Stephen Solarz was called a foreign meddler in rallies yesterday [7 March]. The students decried U.S. meddling in Philippine affairs, especially during the recent people's revolt. Solarz spoke at the College of Law about his proposal for U.S. aid to the Philippines.

[Begin Solarz recording] The United States can remain in the Philippines and will remain in the Philippines at Clark and Subic only so long as the people of the Philippines and the government of the Philippines want us to remain here. [audience cheers] I want to make it clear that as an American and as a friend of the Filipino people, I truly believe that these facilities contribute to the mutual security, not only of our two countries, but to the preservation of peace in Asia. And I want to make it clear that if the sovereign and independent nation, the future of these facilities is ultimately a matter for the Philippines to determine, then I am confident that the United States will respect the will and the wishes of your people as expressed by your government, whatever that may be. [sentence as heard] [end recording]

U.S. SUPPORT FOR ENRILE-RAMOS FORCES 'LIMITED'

HK070711 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 6 Mar 86 pp 5, 12

[By Marites Danguilan-Vitug]

[Text] The day the Army rebellion broke, a bosom friend of Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile was sent to U.S. Ambassador Stephen Bosworth. At 4 p.m. of Saturday (Feb. 22), Rene Cayetano, former deputy minister of trade and industry, drove from the Manila Garden Hotel, where he and his family were holed up, to Forbes Park where Bosworth lives.

At the Bosworth residence, Cayetano was met by Philip Kaplan, second highest official of the U.S. Embassy. The ambassador soon followed. Looking serious and formal, Bosworth asked, "what is it, Rene?" Cayetano explained that Enrile's life was in danger, adding, "Can you please help a friend?"

Bosworth said he had just talked over the telephone to Enrile who was already at Camp Aguinaldo. "I already got in touch with Washington. There's really nothing we can do," Bosworth told Cayetano.

Desperate and nervous, Cayetano went further: "Can you call the foreign press?" Cayetano was afraid there would be a clamp down on local newspapers. "We have no connection with the foreign press," Bosworth replied although he suggested that they could be contacted at Manila Hotel. Downhearted, Cayetano left the American ambassador's residence.

This account of Cayetano, together with reformist Navy Capt. Rex Robles' story -- that the U.S. Embassy official he contacted Saturday afternoon for help responded only two days after -- show that there was limited U.S. support for the rebel forces. The U.S. was not involved in the planning of the rebellion although it did give moral support, in the form of official statements from Washington asking former President Marcos not to crush the forces of Enrile and Chief of Staff Gen. Fidel Ramos. Sunday night (Feb. 23) was the first time such a message from the White House came, the rebel forces having already gained popular support and achieved initial victories.

Unconfirmed reports also point to some material help from the U.S., primarily gasoline for helicopters. It could not be determined whether the Americans sent weapons, such as assault rifles, although this may be a possibility. Late Saturday night, a few wooden boxes were seen being brought to the third floor of the Defense Ministry building where Enrile was.

Col. Greg Honasan, one of the reform movement leaders, told BUSINESS DAY in a telephone interview the U.S. Embassy monitored their operations but "they would not touch us with anything...They wanted first to be sure of the outcome. They were doing a normal evaluation of the chances of success." He also said that they did not receive weapons from the Americans. "This (rebellion) is an independent move," Honasan added.

U.S. Embassy officials did have contacts with the reformists way before the rebellion took place. BUSINESS DAY reported earlier that a U.S. official had been urging some of the reformists to move against then AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] Chief of Staff Gen. Fabian Ver.

Ramos was also in touch with American embassy officials. He told a press conference Monday afternoon that he and the U.S. Army attache were in communication "to inform each other of the situation." U.S. Sen. John Melcher also called up Ramos to give his "personal commendation."

Ramos said that while they were "greatly encouraged" by messages from the U.S. it was mainly the application of people's power and the "people-to-people contact" that made the rebellion successful. Rebels appealed to their friends and classmates with the loyalist forces not to attack. Added Ramos, "It was a successful interplay of civilians and soldiers."

Clearly, U.S. help was involved in the physical task of taking Marcos out of Malacanang Palace. In a telephone conversation on Tuesday afternoon (Feb 25), after the Marcos inauguration, the American ambassador informed Enrile that Marcos was negotiating with the U.S. Embassy for transport to Clark Air Base.

At 8 p.m. on Tuesday night, Bosworth called President Corazon C. Aquino at the Wack-Wack residence of her sister informing her that Marcos was about to leave but that this should be kept under wraps for two hours, as Bosworth and Marcos had agreed.

The night Marcos left Malacanang (Feb 25, Tuesday), a contingent of the U.S. Marines stood near the Palace, whisked the remaining loyalists of the Presidential Security Command (PSC) to the U.S. Embassy, disarmed them and sent them home. This was done as part of the entire operation to help the deposed President leave the country.

In retrospect, Enrile and many reformists feel good about the fact that the U.S. did not play a major role in ousting Marcos. "We can do it on our own, Kaya Pala natin [we can handle it], remarked Lt Greg Catapang, member of the reform movement steering committee. Catapang was one of the officers who secured Radio Veritas and Channel 4. He is a member of the Philippine Military academy (PMA) class 1981. He added: "They (the U.S.) helped only when they knew we were winning."

Enrile told Cayetano on Wednesday (Feb 26) he was glad it was an authentic Philippine revolution. Cayetano stood by his friend Enrile from the earliest stages of the revolt. He gave this account of the event of that fateful week."

On Feb 17, Monday, 4 p.m. Enrile went to the Pecabar law office in Makati where Cayetano is his law partner. He told Cayetano his life was in danger. He said some people were out to assassinate him and some reformists; a number of oppositionists were also going to be picked up. Enrile requested his friend to tell the story if ever he was going to be killed.

Cayetano asked Enrile to "write down everything" so that what he would tell the press would not be hearsay. Enrile, alone in a room in the law office, wrote down his story in 50 minutes. He then gave Cayetano a sealed brown envelope, tears rolling down his eyes. On the envelope was handwritten: "Rene, in case of my death through assassination, please open this in the presence of the media so that the world and everybody will know. Thank you so much. Please help my family for old times' sake."

There were other things Enrile wanted Cayetano to do in case he got arrested: Call the foreign press; see the U.S. Ambassador; look for friends in the opposition who could help ("Warn them and ask for help...if I'm still alive and may be holed up somewhere."); call Cardinal Sin; take care of his family. Enrile also told Cayetano he was going to resign from the Defense Ministry: "I will ask the President verbally to let me go. I have served him for 20 years. I must now serve my country."

The night before the rebellion, Friday, Feb 21, Cayetano went to see his friend at Dasmarinas Village. The telephone kept ringing with calls from the press wanting to check reports Enrile was going to resign Monday. Enrile denied it.

Enrile told Cayetano, "Events are happening very fast. I may be arrested very soon. Greg (Honasan, his security officer), my people received very disturbing intelligence reports..." Turning melancholy, he embraced Cayetano and said, "I don't know when I will see you again. But perhaps, if I survive this, it will be a better Philippines." Cayetano asked him what he was going to do. Enrile replied, "I may take up soldiery again."

Saturday at the Atrium in Makati, Cayetano saw Enrile at 11:30 a.m. The coffeeshop was abuzz with talk that Enrile was resigning soon. Cayetano proceeded to the law office; Enrile went home. At 3:30 p.m. Cayetano received a call from Enrile: "Rene, we will be arrested. I'm at Camp Aguinaldo. We're in grave danger. Do everything and call me back. Also call your ma'am (referring to Mrs Cristina Ponce Enrile)." "Who's with you? Cayetano asked. Enrile replied, "I already talked to Eddie (Ramos)."

At four p.m., Cayetano and his family checked in at the Manila Garden Hotel. From there he called the foreign press. First was Sandra Burton of TIME magazine, who, however, was not at the Manila Hotel; next was William Brannigin of THE WASHINGTON POST. Without identifying himself, Cayetano told Brannigin to go to Camp Aguinaldo because Enrile's life was in danger. At first Brannigin was doubtful about the tip but Cayetano persisted. Then he called the PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER co-owner Mrs Eugenia Apostol and editor Louie Beltran. Both were not in the office but Mrs Apostol was already with Mrs Ponce Enrile.

Then Cayetano called the U.S. Embassy but the ambassador was not in. He then proceeded to the Forbes Park residence of Bosworth.

Back at the Manila Garden Hotel at 5:30 p.m. he called up Radio Veritas and oppositionists Ramon Mitra (who was in Cebu), Emigdio Tanjuatco, Alberto Romulo and Jaime Ongpin (all out of their houses). at 9:30 p.m., he called up Enrile to report on what he has done.

Cayetano rejoined Enrile on Tuesday afternoon at Camp Crame where Enrile had transferred from Camp Aguinaldo. While he was there, Marcos called up Enrile. Cayetano only caught the Enrile part of the conversation which went like this: "I assure you, Sir, there are no troops firing at you. I have ordered no bullets to be fired at your place. They may be provocateurs or the NPA (New People's Army) ... I'll call Gen Ramos... I'm on my way to see President Aquino to discuss what to do in case you step down." Apparently, Marcos was very scared.

Enrile then called Bosworth to say he believed Marcos was about to step down. "He thinks we're shelling him. Please reassure him we're not." It was at this point that Bosworth told Enrile Marcos was already negotiating with the embassy for his departure.

Wednesday morning at Camp Aguinaldo, when everything was over, Kaplan called up Enrile from the U.S. Embassy. The conversation was on guidelines for Filipino getting visas. Kaplan, apparently, later asked for Cayetano; Enrile gave the telephone to Cayetano. "I hope you understand that we could not do anything... we felt your anxiety. That much we understood," Kaplan told Cayetano, referring to the Saturday afternoon visit of Cayetano to the U.S. Ambassador's residence.

Cayetano, still bitter about the whole thing, said "It's too late in the day..." The sealed brown envelope Enrile entrusted to Cayetano Feb 17 has since been returned, still unopened because the rebellion leader lived to tell his story. It is now part of the written history of the fall of a regime.

WEINBERGER, CROWE CLAIMS CALLED 'HALF TRUTHS'

HK071531 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 7 Mar 86 p 5

[By Abrino Aydinan]

[Text] U.S. President Ronald Reagan's administration, a staunch supporter of deposed President Ferdinand Marcos up to the end, has readily joined the chorus of praises for the change of government in the Philippines. But it may have gone overboard by claiming to have given active support to the military rebellion, a key factor in Marcos's fall from power. Some Filipinos look at claims made by U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger and Armed Forces Joint Chiefs of Staff Chairman William J. Crowe Jr. of American aid for the forces of Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile and General Fiel V. Ramos as "opportunistic" and "half truths." A close friend of members of the military reform movement, the organization behind the rebellion in the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP), who had been told the "real score" about the U.S. support points out that Weinberger's and Crowe's statements are so vague that they were "suggesting, instead of forthrightly saying, the U.S. aided the rebels."

Weinberger's reported claim for his government's participation in the resolution made much a U.S. connection to rebel helicopters. Helicopters of the Philippine Air Force's 5th Fighter Wing in Basa Airbase, Zambales were reportedly allowed to refuel at Clark Air base before they defected to the rebels in Camp Crame. The way Weinberger put it, the Americans knew the pilots were defecting and they could not have pulled it off unless they were given fuel at the U.S. installation.

"It was important that that group (rebels) in this camp (Crame) ... not be attacked," and "the presence of the helicopters over this group could well have discouraged any sort of attack," Weinberger said in a television interview.

The hundreds of thousands of civilians who barricaded all possible routes of Marcos's loyalist troops attacking the rebel-held Camp Crame, however, observed that the helicopters had made several passes overhead before they alighted in what turned out to be the most decisive defection to the rebel side. According to published remarks of the leader of the defector-pilots, Colonel Antonio Sotelo, they flew on a strafing mission against Crame and the civilians massed there but they lost heart upon seeking the mammoth crowds and realizing the great casualties they would inflict on unarmed citizens. By Sotelo's and General Ramos's accounts, Crame and the pilot's commander established communications while airborne and the decision to defect appears to have been made then.

Crowe in a separate interview in another TV channel said that the U.S. provided communications support to the rebels. "We were facilitating messages back and forth between both groups to make sure they understood each other, and I think that was a proper and appropriate mission," the American military chief said.

Observers point out that Crowe could well be referring to no more than the Americans' mediating telephone negotiations between the Enrile-Ramos camp and the side of Marcos and his Army Chief of Staff Fabian Ver. Crowe may also have been thinking of the American's relaying information to the rebels, an act incidental to their electronic eavesdropping of the Philippine military and which service could very well have been performed for the other side, observers believe.

It is significant that foreign wire services were still carrying reports of the U.S. Administration's warning that it would cut all aid to the Philippines if the conflict here were resolved by violent means towards the end of the crisis which was resolved by Marcos's decision to leave the country. That the warnings were addressed to Marcos betrayed the U.S. Administration's assumption -- observers read "wish" -- that Marcos would remain in power. In any case, indications are that Marcos never intended to be restrained by the American warnings if the survival of his power was at the stake and that what saved the country from a bloody loyalist attack on the rebels and their civilian supporters were the refusal of middle- and lower-level commanders to carry out the orders of Marcos and Ver for all-out attacks on Camp Crame.

The observers point out that the U.S. Administration is anxious to erase a Marcos "loyalist" image it acquired after an initial controversial refusal to condemn Marcos outright for the corrupt and manipulated election of Feb. 7 (a decision roundly criticized in the U.S) and later, its proposal for -- power/sharing between the Marcos and Aquino camps which the deposed President happily accepted by offering an "advisory" position to Aquino in his new government.

The Americans are also worried that the phenomenal "people power" and the new-found patriotism of those soldiers who went through the noble act of challenging Marcos to "save the country" in full knowledge of the risks to their lives had chipped substantially on the American fixation on the Filipino psyche, the observers believe. The same people power that worked against homegrown oppression could well also operate to challenge foreign dictation, the observers say.

A friend of Enrile who was with him in Crame was asked whether the military reformists welcomed armed support from the "outside." Misinterpreting the reference to non-communist armed groups fighting Marcos) Enrile and Ramos ruled out at the outset any cooperation with local communist guerrillas), Enrile's friend railed, "the bastard Americans." He was angry at the continuing ambivalent position of the U.S. Government towards Marcos.

Observers say the calculating Reagan administration was worried about the awesome popularity of Aquino which first surfaced during the election campaign and did not want to deal with a populist government whose sense of independence born by the knowledge of its popular support could threaten the survival of U.S. military bases here. Aquino said during the campaign that she would "keep my options open" about the fate of the U.S. bases after the governing agreement runs out in 1991.

PAPER URGES NEW CONSTITUTION, STABILITY

HK050847 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 4 Mar 86 p 4

[By Benedicto David]

[Text] The current disorder and confusion in government and uncertainty among the people cannot be allowed to last. The situation should be remedied... and fast. May we suggest that the government declare itself revolutionary? Then it can:

1. Declare all seats in the Supreme Court vacant...and then name replacements of those who will not be re-appointed. As a check to this power, the President could make their appointments provisional, subject to confirmation by the legislature later.
2. Declare all judges as holding their positions in acting capacity, subject to replacement later...with the appointment of replacements subject to confirmation by the legislature later.
3. Sequester all crony properties subject to accounting when things normalize.
4. Have men of good repute in the legal profession draw up a new Constitution...to be ratified by the people say within 90 days...at which point we can all happily return to a Constitutional form of government.

The current turmoil is upsetting the people. Some local officials named are not acceptable to a large portion of their constituents. And after all, the local officials only have 30 days in office. Perhaps local appointments can wait.

There is only a thin line between sane and well-led "people power" and ill-led mob rule. And we would not want that to happen. Clearly, we cannot immediately return to the 1935 Constitution since we do not have two houses whose membership has been elected by the people. Even more clearly ridiculous is to keep Marcos' 1973 Constitution since it contains self-perpetuating provisions in it and since that document is unclear as to whether we have a presidential or a parliamentary system. Moreover, the past elections have been held under martial law or its equivalent and the choices of members of Parliament in many instances do not reflect the true will of the people.

The only solution really is to draw up a new document, retaining the best parts of the two previous constitutions particularly the 1973 Constitution portion on the guarantees against self-incrimination and the right to remain silent...and perhaps the portions on social justice. These were never really implemented by the Marcos government.

We need a new constitution. We need a firm hand that can protect the people from abuses. We need decisive bold steps that will stabilize the situation.

We realize that President Corazon Aquino has been in office for only a week...and she has done wonders during that period. Certainly we appreciate her Proclamation No. 1 lifting the suspension of the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus...and her order freeing the detainees. Let us hope that she can within the next few days move decisive to stabilize the situation by removing uncertainties which now confuse the people.

COLUMNIST ON LEGITIMACY, TASKS OF NEW GOVERNMENT

HK070524 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 5 Mar 86 p 4

["Here and Now" column by Francisco S. Tatad: "Setting the Rules of the Game"]

[Text] It is, according to Justice Minister Neptali Gonzales, a revolutionary government. By origin, by its nature, and in essence, it is one. It exists independently of the 1973 Constitution, having been installed by direct action of the people. It is not bound by any laws or rules, except its own. It is not the law that makes the government. It is the government that makes the law.

What are the proofs of its legitimacy? One, it has the people's popular support, and has not met with any organized resistance. Two, it has been accorded diplomatic recognition by all foreign governments. The international community recognizes no other Philippine Government than the Aquino government. If the government is what Minister Gonzales says it is, then the decision of the KBL Batasan members to "constitutionalize and legitimize" it is completely irrelevant. Although President Aquino has premised her proclamations and orders until now on "the Constitution" and the will of the people, by Gonzales's own admission the Constitution no longer applies.

Insofar as its relations with the Batasan and other such institutions are concerned, the revolutionary government has become THE SOURCE of recognition, rather than the OBJECT [capitalized words published in italics] thereof. In plain and simple terms, the Batasan, too, has become irrelevant.

A revolutionary government is what Marcos, in proclaiming martial law in 1972, said his supporters in the military had wanted to institute, but which he had succeeded in arguing against. He limited himself to martial law, instead. But despite the initial euphoria for it, it finally became corrupt and repressive. Power corrupts and absolute power corrupts absolutely. That's why he lost in the end.

As of now, the revolutionary government provides a study in contrast to that of martial law rule. Martial law began with the arrest and detention of politicians, journalists, and others and the closure of media establishments. The revolutionary government began with the release of all political prisoners, the return of the free press, and the restoration of the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus in the areas where it had been suspended. It has so far demonstrated a vigorous desire to undo the unjust structures created by martial law, and to give just expression to the people's demand to make public officials more accountable and responsible. But it cannot set aside anything that has existed until now without setting up something else in its place. Otherwise a vacuum occurs, and chaos is likely to set in.

This first applies to the Constitution. If the revolutionary government says it exists independently of the Constitution, then its first priority must be the drafting of a new Constitution. How to do this is open to discussion. But it must be done "immediately, if not sooner." What about the Batasan? Should it be left to atrophy on its own, or should it be explicitly abolished by direct action of the President? The President, even under the 1973 Constitution as amended, has the power to dissolve parliament. Since it has become irrelevant, she should formally abolish it now.

What of the local government officials, whose term under the Omnibus Election Code has been extended until June 30, or the members of the judiciary, who enjoy security of tenure? The revolutionary government must decide what to do with them in a formal enactment. If the President wants to replace all of them now, she must issue a decree declaring all their positions vacant, and on the basis of which the appointment of individual replacements could subsequently be made. Being independent of the Constitution, and able to set aside everything else it wants to, the revolutionary government is "omnipotent." It can do what it wants. But it must promulgate (make public) its own laws.

One of the major complaints against the Marcos government was that many of its decrees remained "secret decrees," and that many questionable actions were justified by such decrees. The absence of any law, duly promulgated, upon which the official actions of the individual members of the revolutionary government are based, is likely to have the same, if not worse, effect.

It is not enough to say that this is a revolutionary government, and then expect the citizens to accept the individual acts of individual ministers, especially when they go against laws that have until now existed, as having the force of law enacted by the revolutionary government. The government as whole must first enact its own laws or decrees, so that the proper standards are set, and individual acts will have legal basis.

What I am saying is that the revolutionary government can disregard and change all the rules that have until now existed. But it must set up its own rules, so that its individual members and the people at large will know what rules to be guided by. This is not because one lacks confidence and faith in the revolutionary government. But there are certain norms and standards one cannot do away with. Even the good Lord had to institute the Ten Commandments.

EDITORIAL: LOCAL ELECTIONS 'AS SOON AS POSSIBLE'

HK071503 Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 7 Mar 86 p 4

[Editorial: "Here We Go Again"]

[Text] Local Government Minister Aquilino Pimentel Jr. is at it again, replacing local elective officials barely a day after he was quoted as saying that local officials should "stay put." Pimentel, who ordered yesterday the replacements of the governor of Misamis Oriental and the mayor of Gingoog City, also said that he would welcome any move to contest his ministry's stand that the term of office of all elected officials has expired; and that therefore he can replace any town or city mayor, or any governor.

Pimentel's orders cannot but exacerbate the already tense situation in many towns and cities and provinces. And it cannot but raise another question: Which body can now resolve questions on the terms of local officials, since the Aquino government at least at the ministerial level, has already decided that the judicial and legislative branches of government are at least in a state of suspended animation?

A more practical and decisive thing to do is to submit the question to the people themselves. By all means, let us proceed with the local elections as soon as possible. Let the people decide who should govern them, not the standards or party affiliations of the party in power. Let the people, through the ballot, and not just through the arbitrary interpretation of one Cabinet member, settle the confusion and clean the instability now plaguing the local levels, the levels the residents are involved with, intimately, day in and day out.

If the fear of overspending is the main deterrent to the holding of elections close to the Feb. 7 polls, it has been suggested that people power can be utilized to cut expenses. Common billboards can be put up in public places, the candidates can deliver their campaign speeches from the same platforms, and leading members of the community, the teachers in particular, can conduct teach-ins on the issues.

This way, Mr. Pimentel will not have to contend with people's power rallies, reflective of the true sentiments of the residents or not, that are now being staged all over. This way, Mr. Pimentel will not have to answer charges that he is selecting members of his own party, in preparation for next elections.

LOCAL OFFICIALS ACCUSED OF 'RENT-A-CROWD' TRICKS

HK070420 Manila TIMES JOURNAL in English 5 Mar 86 p 4

[Editorial: "Rent-a-Crowd Trick All Over Again"]

[Text] In the hours that followed the military revolt led by Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile and Gen. Fidel V. Ramos, something uniquely Filipino was born that was to stun the world later with the swiftness in which it brought down the tottering 20-year-old regime of Ferdinand Marcos with minimal violence and bloodshed.

People power, as it has come to be known, has not only become a catch phrase among Filipinos, it has fired the imagination of the whole world and brought the Filipino -- erstwhile known only for being good domestics or construction workers -- to the centerstage of the campaign for peace through non-violence. So much that President Corazon C. Aquino, in her speech following the thanksgiving Mass at the Rizal Park last week, spoke of reports about Filipinos being congratulated in the streets of many cities of the world for this feat which may take a long time to duplicate, if at all.

But the world adulation may yet turn into disgust if the millions of Filipino men, women and children from all walks of life who risked everything -- life, and limb, included -- to evolve this beautiful concept of non-violence do not watch out. Already, our politicians -- holdouts of the deposed regime, mostly -- are about to destroy it. Reports from all over the country yesterday spoke of local officials who cannot seem to read the huge handwriting on the wall resorting to their own discredited version of people power -- gathering hundreds of the mercenaries among us -- in a vain effort to support their loosening grip on power. Or at least try to postpone the inevitable. Like the sordid tactics of the old KBL regime, these politicians are doling out hundreds of thousands of pesos -- money they obviously looted from their own constituents -- in their attempt to show the administration that they are loved by their people. The old rent-a-crowd or hakot trick, a shaming legacy of the old regime. But who are they fooling?

In Metro Manila, for instance, reports are that hundreds of people have barricaded several town or city halls purportedly to demonstrate their continuing support for their town or city bosses. Yet, we all know that the most overwhelming reason for victory of opposition leaders in the 1984 Batasang Pambansa election was the disenchantment of the people in the metropolis with their leaders. The same is true in many areas of the country which KBL henchmen virtually converted into political fiefdoms over the years.

As a result of what these holdouts are doing, there is mounting tension in many areas of the country which, if not defused soon, is certain to be taken advantage of by the enemies of the state.

Many are urging the new administration -- and we add our voice to theirs -- to expose these politicians for what they are. And this can only be done through a local election to prove once and for all whether these local leaders who had been the builders and biggest beneficiaries of the past regime's infrastructure of corruption are, as they claim, still loved by their people. It may be apropos to remind the holdouts of the advice of U.S. Sen. Paul Laxalt to Mr. Marcos during the latter's last desperate bid to cling to power: "Cut and cut cleanly. The time has come."

SQUABBLE CONTINUES OVER MAKATI MAYORALTY

HK080722 Dagupan City DZDL Radio in Tagalog 0445 GMT 8 Mar 86

[Text] The week-long tension in the Makati district between supporters of the two acting mayors erupted into violence the night before last. Several people were reportedly hurt in a free-for-all, none of whom have been identified by the Makati police. The two acting mayors, attorney [name indistinct] and Johnny Wilson have been the cause of contention among their supporters, who went as far as exchanging insults at an interview aired over Radio DZRH.

Former Makati Mayor Johnny Wilson was appointed and sworn in as acting mayor by Vice President Salvador Laurel, while lawyer [name indistinct] was appointed and sworn in by Minister Aquilino Pimentel. The rallies by people power groups are still going on in front of the Makati municipal hall.

LAUREL MEETS PRC CULTURE MINISTER ZHU MUZHI

HK071509 Manila METRO MANILA TIMES in English 6 Mar 86 pp 1, 7

[By L. Rebamontan]

[Text] China hailed yesterday the ability of the Filipino people to overcome a "difficult situation in a very short time," referring to the turbulent post-election crisis that drove the country to the brink of a bloody upheaval. Chinese Minister of Culture Zhu Muzhi said China was gratified that the administration of President Aquino was able to form a new government in the aftermath of the crisis "without much trouble."

Zhu headed the Chinese delegation that called on Vice-President and Foreign Affairs Minister Jose H. Laurel yesterday at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA) on Padre Faura. Zhu also conveyed to Laurel the greetings and congratulations to the vice-president and President Aquino of Chinese President Li Xiannian and Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang.

The Chinese delegation was the first from a foreign government to call on Laurel. He said China attached great importance to the development of closer relations with the Philippines. He said closer ties between the two countries would be "conducive to the stability and peace in Southeast Asia."

The Chinese culture minister said his government was happy to note that soon after it was installed the Aquino government decided to sign with China the four executive program implementing the RP-CHINA cultural agreement. Zhu said he looked forward to more cultural exchanges between China and the Philippines and that relations between the two countries would be strengthened, "especially since Vice-President Laurel is an old friend of China." The vice-president was the first government official to visit China in an unofficial capacity in 1972.

He told Zhu that in his next visit to China he would "give special importance to our Asian neighbors -- the People's Republic of China and the neighboring states, with whom our relations must be strengthened." The other members of the Chinese delegation were Wang Yingfan, deputy director, Department of Asian Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Zhang Jinshu, Zhang Ming Hua, Ms. Li Jian and Zhang Hongbin, all of the Ministry of Culture.

Agreement Signed

HK071244 Hong Kong AFP in English 1213 GMT 7 Mar 86

[Text] Manila, March 7 (AFP) -- The Philippines and China signed here Friday a cultural agreement -- the new Philippine Government's first diplomatic accord -- designed to improve bilateral ties, the Philippine Foreign Ministry announced. Ministry said in a written statement that the Philippines and China had agreed to exchange scholars, artists, and encourage exchange visits by individuals.

The agreement was signed by Philippine Vice-President and Foreign Minister Salvador Laurel and visiting Chinese Culture Minister Zhu Muzhi. Mr Zhu said China was very happy that the first agreement signed by the new government of President Corazon Aquino was with Beijing, and that it was a good starting point for developing ties in the areas of trade and economy.

Mr Laurel said the accord was an "opportunity to strengthen the fabric of our bilateral ties" and contribute to the "attainment of regional stability," the statement said.

A six-man official delegation led by Mr Zhu arrived here last Tuesday and is to leave for Australia next Tuesday.

NDF-CEBU EXPRESSES WILLINGNESS FOR TALKS

HK071353 Manila Metro MANILA TIMES in English 6 Mar 86 p 2

[By Ab Batuhan]

[Text] Cebu City -- The National Democratic Front (NDF), a broad alliance of left-leaning organizations, has expressed its willingness to negotiate with the new administration but reiterated it should scrap Amendment No. 6. The NDF said the negotiations would realize a nationalist and democratic program for the benefit of the broad Filipino masses. It also welcomed Mrs. Aquino's call for a truce with various "revolutionary forces."

Mrs. Aquino earlier reiterated her desire to call for a "ceasefire" with the rebels in an effort to solve the insurgency problem once and for all. The NDF-Cebu said it was amenable to a dialog with the new administration in an atmosphere of a "negotiated ceasefire." It, however, hinted that although the call for reconciliation was a very welcome initiative, its prerequisite should be justice, adding that all guilty parties must be made to pay for their crimes.

The NDF lauded the new government's policy of releasing all political prisoners including alleged highranking members of the Communist Party of the Philippines (CCP) and its military arm, the New People's Army (NPA). However, it stressed that those guilty of crimes against the people during the past government must not be allowed to go scot-free without just punishment.

It said foremost of these people were military men responsible for massacres, particularly the Balamban and Escalante massacres. The group said while it welcomed the purging of the Armed Forces, it opposed the call of new-appointed RUC [Regional Unified Command] and Recom [Regional Command] 7 Commander Col. Jose P. Santos to intensify counter-insurgency operations. It said the move was "diametrically opposed to the spirit of reconciliation."

✓ NPA WANTS MILITARY PURGE; SURRENDER FEELERS ARRIVE

HK071407 Manila TIMES JOURNAL in English 7 Mar 86 pp 1, 6

[Text] Communist guerillas said yesterday the military should be purged if the new government of President Aquino was to live up to the expectations of the people. The demand came one day after Aquino won her first test of will with the military by securing the release of four top political prisoners accused of being communist leaders.

The New People's Army (NPA) said in statement the inclusion of Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile and Armed Forces Chief Gen. Fidel Ramos in the government did not meet with Aquino's earlier promises. "We cannot accept the fact that Enrile, Ramos, and their stooges in the military who faithfully served the Marcos regime can now be called the revolutionary government of the people just because they had hurriedly aligned themselves with the new government," it said. The statement was issued by the NPA regional command in Bicol, where the guerrillas broke a long period of inactivity on Monday with an ambush in which 15 policemen and a civilian were killed.

It said Aquino, was not the only victim of ousted President Marcos's government and accused the military of brutality and corruption. The NPA statement echoed the view of other communist leaders who acknowledge Aquino's vast popular support but say she has inherited an oppressive military machine from Marcos.

Meanwhile, a ranking rebel leader in Central Luzon has sent surrender feelers to military authorities amid a lull in rebel activities in the region's six provinces. Col. Lorenzo Mateo, acting PC-INP [Philippine Constabulary Integrated National Police] chief in the region, said the rebel asked the help of a civilian official in making known his desire to return to the fold of the law. Mateo, however, did not identify the rebel chief nor his civilian emissary.

Two top rebel leaders, Rodolfo Salas and Juanito Rivera, are still believed to be hiding in Central Luzon. Salas, alias Commander Bilog, succeeded Bernabe Buscayno, alias Commander Dante, as head of the New People's Army, the military arm of the Communist Party of the Philippines. Rivera, alias Commander Juanip is Commander Bilog's deputy.

Meanwhile, the leader of the military assault team that bagged Buscayno, about 10 years ago has remained tightlipped on his release. Lt. Col. Amado Espino Jr., commander of the Angeles City Metrodiscom [Metropolitan District Command] would not comment on the release of Commander Dante, who was freed from detention together with Jose Ma. Sison, who founded the CPP, and two others last Wednesday by President Aquino. Espino then a lieutenant assigned with the regional PC intelligence division, led a four-man team that arrested Dante in a hut in Barangay Paralaya, Mexico, Pampanga, on Aug. 26, 1976. One of his men was PC Sgt. Alexander Baum, who later led a bank robbery gang and eventually died a violent death.

In Benguet, 10 young political detainees at Regional Unified Command 1 in Camp Dangwa have been released during the past two days in line with the President's reconciliation program.

Released last Wednesday were Expedito Timbreza and his wife Iryne, Corazon Cortel Domiciano Amparo, Fermina Bayanan, Reynato Lopez, Gilbert Bautista and Mila Sibayan, who are all facing subversion charges. But they stayed at their detention cell Wednesday night to await word on Alfredo Sibayan, Mila's husband, who was not included in the release order from Gen. Fidel V. Ramos, armed forces chief of staff. Sibayan was released temporarily yesterday afternoon in the custody of human rights lawyers Noel Villanueva and Erinaldo Rimando by RUC 1 commander Col. Jesus de la Cruz.

The Central Luzon rebels, Colonel Mateo said, number about 3,000 more than 600 of which are armed regulars. With the release of commander Dante and Sison, he said he hopes that they would now come down from the mountains. Mateo made it clear that the military in Central Luzon will not suspend its anti-insurgency operations even with the release of the two rebel chiefs. "We are ready to counter any activity that would disturb the peace and order condition here." Mateo stressed. Before the release of the two leaders, there had been several encounters between the rebel groups and government forces in the region.

The Social Services Ministry, meanwhile, said it will provide special services for former political detainees and their families starting today at its Legarda offices. Minister Mita Pardo de Tavera said the service will include providing temporary shelter, special child care services, food and transportation assistance and family casework study. She appealed to concerned citizens to help the former detainees in the form of cash, goods and medical services.

✓ PKP TO SUPPORT CALL FOR UNITY; CRITICIZES U.S.

HK071457 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 7 Mar 86 p 8

[Text] The Central Committee of the Partido Komunista ng Pilipinas (PKP) expressed support for the Aquino government's call for national reconciliation. Felicisimo C. Macapagal, PKP secretary-general, in a letter to Mrs. Aquino, said: "As Filipinos, fighting for a just and progressive society, we cannot ignore such a call for national unity, especially when the country is confronted with its worst post-war economic crisis and the attendant social problems arising from it." However, the PKP said, it will only support a government that promotes the national interest of the Filipino masses and loosens the foreign hold on the country. "The PKP will oppose and denounce any government that serves United States imperialism and goes against the real interest of the people," the PDP stressed.

Macapagal said the PKP hopes that the performance of the Aquino government will prove their misgivings as totally misplaced. "Although it is clearly discernible that your government enjoys the support of Washington," the PKP stressed, "it cannot also be denied that your administration was catapulted to power because of popular support. Reagan's flip-flopping posture in relation to the results of the last elections indicates the unreliability of the U.S. government as a partner. American support for Marcos while the latter was useful to them and consequent withdrawal of such support when Marcos was no longer of value to them reveals the whole essence of American diplomacy here and in other parts of the world."

Macapagal said the PKP are encouraged by the initial efforts to institute reforms in the government and to release political prisoners. "But this is not enough. The process of broadening democracy in this country must logically end in the eventual liberation of the economy from foreign stronghold," Macapagal said.

The PKP secretary general said that to assert the economic sovereignty of the Filipino, the PKP will be more than willing to extend its all-out support to the Aquino administration. "But should the changes in your government remain only at the level of appearances and, worse, should our country's dependence on foreign capital become deeper, we as Filipinos and communists have all the right to oppose your government and struggle to direct the attention of the people to a correct path," the PKP said.

Macapagal told Aquino that the PKP is a revolutionary party. "It is revolutionary because it seeks radical changes in the socioeconomic system based on the socialist vision as guided by the Marxist-Leninist ideology and as interpreted by the ideals and aspirations of the Filipino people. We are seeking our objectives through the exercise of meaningful constitutional liberties and democratic rights," he said. "As a political and unarmed party in a pluralistic society, we claim the right to operate legally just like the KBL, Unido [United Nationalist Democratic Organization] and PDP-LABAN [Philippine Democratic Party-Lakas ng-bayan], and other political parties," he added.

ILETO SELECTED TO HEAD RECONCILIATION COMMISSION

HK071447 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 7 Mar 86 p 6

[Excerpt] President Corazon Aquino's government is forming a commission which will hold peace talks with communist rebels as a step toward a grant of general amnesty of political dissidents, a spokesman said yesterday. Presidential spokesman Rene Saguisag said newly appointed Deputy Defense Minister Rafael Iletto, a West Point trained former deputy Armed Forces chief, was being tapped to head the commission on national reconciliation.

"Right now we are setting up the mechanism," said Saguisag. "We have received feelers from various groups for a dialogue and eventually this will lead to a grant of general amnesty."

While expressing optimism the program would work out, he said the procedure was complex and that it needed the concurrence of the national assembly.

COMMUNISTS SAY NO ARMS SURRENDER DURING CEASE-FIRE

NC091110 Paris AFP in English 1051 GMT 9 Mar 86

[Text] Cebu City, Philippines, March 9 (AFP) -- A provincial branch of the outlawed Communist Party of the Philippines has declared that it will not surrender its arms in the event of a cease-fire. The party's Cebu provincial executive committee made its comments in an unsigned press release entitled "Oppose the Counter-Revolutionary Maneuvers of the Ultra-Rightists within the New Government." The release was delivered to a local newspaper office on Saturday.

"We cannot surrender our arms even during an arranged truce. We have already sacrificed too much for 17 years in waging armed struggle against the U.S.-Marcos dictatorship and in advancing the people's war to victory," the statement said. "Only our arms could protect the gains we achieved in waging revolution for the welfare of the Filipino people," it said.

The new government of President Corazon Aquino has announced that it would seek a cease-fire with the New People's Army, the military wing of the Communist Party. It would then seek to hold talks in view of possible legalization of the party in exchange for a renunciation of the use of force.

Party spokesmen in Manila said they could not immediately confirm the authenticity of the Cebu document, but said it seemed to conform with the general stand of the party leadership, adding that an official statement would be issued in the capital shortly on the same subject.

The statement also criticized the leadership of the new Armed Forces of the Philippines as having "the same Fascist framework that marred the Marcos" armed forces. It called for a purging of "undesirable elements" in the AFP along with punishment of those guilty of crimes.

"The new (armed forces) leadership's call to intensify counter-insurgency operations clearly unmask their Fascist color and anti-people tendencies. Their move is counter-revolutionary and is actually contrary to the promotion of the democratic welfare of the Filipino people," it added.

The statement warned that counter attacks would be launched if the armed forces continued with operations.

Their selective targets would be: "First, remnants of the Fascist Marcos loyalists inside and outside the (armed forces) organization. Second, those who have incurred blood debts against the people. And third, those who persist in attacking us through their counter-insurgency campaign," the statement said.

Aquino Says No Agreement

HK090140 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 0130 GMT 9 Mar 86

[Text] Mrs Corazon Aquino, the new president of the Philippines, was quoted as saying she had had several private contacts with the Communist Party, but could not reach agreement on a ceasefire with Philippines.

NO MARCOS ARMY REMNANTS IN WESTERN MINDANAO

HK070131 Quezon City DZFM Radio in English 0100 GMT 7 Mar 86

[Text] Brigadier General (Carlos Aguilar) says there are no remnants of military Marcos loyalists in Western Mindanao. (Aguilar) is the 9th PC-INP Regional Commander and concurrent Southern Command deputy Commander. He gave the assurance following the order of new Armed Forces chief of staff, General Fidel Ramos, last Monday directing all military units to be on full alert against military loyalists. Gen Ramos issued the warning in view of possible offensive acts against the new government by military Marcos loyalists.

REFORMISTS CLAIM GENERALS UNDER HOUSE ARREST

HK090146 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 0130 GMT 9 Mar 86

[Text] Manila military reformists say that at least a dozen generals and several other officers have been placed under house arrest to prevent them from disrupting the new government of President Corazon Aquino. They said among those under the restrictions were General Luther Custodio and other top associates of former Armed Forces chief, General Fabian C. Ver, who fled to Hawaii last month with former President Ferdinand Marcos.

KBL FACTION DEMANDS REORGANIZATION OF PARTY

HK070536 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 5 Mar 86 p 11

[Text] Some 37 Kilusan Bagong Lipunan (KBL) members of the Batasang Pambansa yesterday demanded a party reorganization to conform with the recent political developments in the country. The KBL young turks demanded that former Labor Minister Blas F. Ople be made party president and former deputy justice minister Manuel Garcia the new secretary general. In a caucus last Monday, the KBL which holds the majority at the Batasan, elected former Prime Minister Cesar Virata as party president and Jose Rono as secretary general.

The young turks said the party reorganization is essential at this time because of the recent political developments, especially in view of the move to legitimize the proclamation of President Corazon Aquino and Vice-President Salvador Laurel. The move to legalize the Aquino-Laurel proclamation has created a "cleavage" in the KBL.

The majority of the KBL at the Batasan believe that until the Batasan proclaims Aquino and Laurel, the present government is not legal under the Constitution. However, other segments of the party maintain that since the Aquino government has already won the support of the people, it is legal. During the last KBL caucus, a legal panel was created headed by MP Arturo Tolentino to study the matter and recommend a course of action to be taken by the party.

PEREZ: NO FURTHER POLITICAL ROLE FOR MARCOS

HK090050 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 0030 GMT 9 Mar 86

[Text] In Manila, a top political strategist for the party of ex-President Ferdinand Marcos said Mr Marcos left the country without leaving him any instructions, and he sees no clear way Mr Marcos can still play a role in Philippine politics. Leonardo Perez said he believes the new president, Corazon Aquino, should proclaim a revolutionary government and write the kind of constitution she wants. Perez, who had been key in relaying Mr Marcos' will to the National Assembly and in planning political strategy, said he has been staying at home watching developments since Mr Marcos left the country and Mrs Aquino took over.

In another development, Armed Forces Chief General Fidel Ramos sent a team to investigate a report that 90 civilians were killed in an encounter between the military and communist rebels in the town of Tagum on Mindanao.

TOLENTINO CLAIMS MARCOS LEGALLY PRESIDENT

HK100427 Hong Kong AFP in English 0411 GMT 10 Mar 86

[Text] Manila, March 10 (AFP) -- Deposed Philippine officials insisted Monday that Ferdinand Marcos was still the legally elected president, and one claimed credit for abuses which fueled the revolt that swept Corazon Aquino to power. Three leaders of the former ruling KBL party led by Mr Marcos' running mate in the February 7 election, M.P. Arturo Tolentino, made their stand known amid derisive laughter, hissing and head-shaking disbelief among listeners at a weekly breakfast press forum here.

"Mr Marcos is legally still the president of the Philippines, although he is out there. He cannot exercise powers as I do not exercise powers now," said Mr Tolentino.

He also said he had won in opposition strongholds and was cheated in a number of places in the election. "I feel I am perfectly within my legal right to say that I am the legally elected vice president," he added.

Mr Marcos and about 80 relatives and supporters are in exile in Hawaii after a four-day military-civilian revolt ended his 20-year rule on February 25 and declared Mrs Aquino the poll winner. The revolt came 10 days after the Marcos-controlled national assembly proclaimed him the winner over Mrs Aquino and her vice presidential partner Salvador Laurel amid a walkout by opposition MP's.

Mr Tolentino and M.P. Leonardo Perez, who as head of the Commission on Elections (Comelec) from 1972 to 1984 is widely suspected of rigging polls in favor of Mr Marcos, urged a recount of the ballots in the last election. Mr Perez surprised the audience when he openly told members of the new cabinet sitting with former officials at a round table that they should be grateful for the past regime's abuses.

"I am glad that the new minister of local government tried to rake up certain actuations of mine, and perhaps they will continue raking up actuations of other officials," he said. "But if they will analyze the situation," he said, "perhaps they should be thankful for all those actuations because now they are in power." "The fact that there may have been shortcomings in our side is no justification for you to commit the same."

Mr Perez, who was made political affairs minister after being replaced as election chief, was reacting to a statement minutes earlier by the new local government minister, Aquilino Pimentel. Mr Pimentel said he was "amazed" at how Mr Perez and former Deputy Justice Minister Manuel Garcia, who also was present, "can raise issues about alleged human rights violations when they in fact were so quiet during the 12 years or so of the Marcos regime when all rights of the people were violated." Mr Marcos ruled by martial law from 1972-81 and retained his absolute lawmaking and arrest powers until his downfall.

2 ACCUSED IN AQUINO CASE WILLING TO TESTIFY

HK071217 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in Tagalog 1000 GMT 7 Mar 86

[Text] Further on the Aquino-Galman case, Attorney Lupino Lazaro has announced that two of the accused in the case who were later acquitted have expressed the wish to testify for the country. Lazaro said Colonel Arturo Custodio was one of those willing to testify as well as eight new witnesses. He also said he has new evidence which confirms that Mr and Mrs Marcos were involved in the assassination, as well as Information Minister Gregorio Cendana, Tourism Minister Jose Asiras, General Jesus Singson, and National Bureau of Investigation Director Jolly Bugarin.

ENRILE CHIDED; LABOR MINISTER ANNOUNCED

HK071316 Hong Kong AFP in English 1238 GMT 7 Mar 86

[Text] Manila, March 7 (AFP) -- Presidential spokesman Rene Saguisag Friday indirectly chided Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile for questioning President Corazon Aquino's promotion of a military aide. "There is no question in our mind that such an appointment lies entirely within the discretion of the commander-in-chief," Mr. Saguisag told a news conference.

Mr. Enrile had objected to Mrs. Aquino's promotion of military Aide Adelberto Yap to full colonel on the grounds that other more senior officers deserved promotion first. Col. Yap's promotion in the Air Force was frozen in 1983 on suspicion of pro-opposition activities after the assassination of Mrs. Aquino's husband.

Mr. Saguisag also announced the appointment of a new labor minister, former parliamentarian and prominent human rights lawyer Augusto Sanchez, describing him as acceptable to management and labor leaders consulted by Mrs. Aquino.

On Mr. Enrile's objections, Mr. Saguisag said, "assuming that the observations are valid, there has really been a lot of flexibility shown in these unusual times." He cited the case of the new Armed Forces Chief General Fidel Ramos, who was promoted from lieutenant general to full general by Mrs. Aquino despite a campaign pledge to retire all officers like Gen. Ramos who were retained by then President Ferdinand Marcos beyond retirement age. "This is an open society, we welcome all criticism and feedback. That will be taken into account, although one might have hoped that maybe there is a right way and a wrong way to communicate observations coming from members of the cabinet," Mr. Saguisag said. Asked if Mr. Enrile's coming out in the press against the promotion was considered "the wrong way", he said, "maybe it was not the ideal way."

He declined to spell out the government's new labor policies saying that should be left to the minister, but stressed that Mrs. Aquino had vowed during her campaign to repeal all "anti-labor" legislation.

On reports that the new administration was set to declare itself a revolutionary government in order to overcome resistance put up by pro-Marcos holdouts in the government, he said, "the matter is still under study." "The only point we would like to stress is that we would like to assure everyone that this government is committed to observing the bill of rights," Mr. Saguisag said.

He also announced that a commission on national reconciliation was in the process of being formed to handle talks with communist insurgents and Moslem separatists whom Mrs. Aquino has pledged to amnesty if they renounce violence. He reiterated an Aquino campaign promise that the formerly powerful Ministry of Human Settlements, headed by Mr. Marcos' wife Imelda, would be abolished, and said a proposal to abolish the Ministry of Energy was under consideration. The Ministry of Agrarian Reform would be retained, he said.

GROUPS URGE RECALL OF CENTRAL BANK GOVERNOR

HK070659 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 5 Mar 86 pp 1, 10

[Text] President Corazon Aquino was asked yesterday to recall the appointment of Central Bank [CB] Governor Jose Fernandez Jr. because he represented "one of the most flaring tentacles" of the Marcos regime. A group calling itself the Alliance of Bank Employees, Bankers, and Businessmen for Economic Emancipation, said in a press statement Fernandez should be replaced for negligence in preventing money and gold bullion from being illegally taken out of the country by the Marcos family. In a press conference the other day, Fernandez said he resigned but that Mrs Aquino had asked him to stay.

The group also reminded Mrs Aquino about her commitment against nepotism. Fernandez, according to the group, is married to a sister of Mrs Aquino's sister-in-law.

The CB governor had earlier disclaimed any knowledge of the movement of Marcos' wealth, reportedly, consisting of crates of newly printed peso bills, U.S. dollars, and gold bullions.

"How can millions of dollars worth of Philippine minted gold bars, dollar and fresh peso notes leave the country with Marcos and his cronies without his knowledge and agreement?" the group asked.

Fernandez also blamed Prime Minister Cesar Virata and Budget Minister Manuel Alba for the issuance of unfunded treasury warrants. Fernandez, who worked closely with Virata in negotiating the standby agreement with the International Monetary Fund, said the move led to excess liquidity in the financial system making it difficult to meet the IMF target on reserve money.

International Support Cited

HK080926 Hong Kong AFP in English 0912 GMT 8 Mar 86

[Text] Manila, March 8 (AFP) -- Central Bank Governor Jose Fernandez has international banking support, a Central Bank press statement said Saturday. The statement was apparently issued in response to local criticism that Mr. Fernandez, governor under ousted President Ferdinand Marcos, had been retained in his post by the new administration on Corazon Aquino.

Mr. Fernandez said last week that the bank has refused requests for almost three billion pesos (150 million U.S. dollars) from the Marcos government before a disputed February 7 presidential election. But he said it had honoured an unknown amount in treasury warrants (government cheques issued through the national treasury) because dishonouring them would have caused the collapse of the government's credit standing. Mr. Fernandez's retention has been criticised here because of alleged misdirection of funds by the Marcos administration.

Saturday's press release was accompanied by photocopies of telex messages from such people as International Monetary Fund (IMF) Managing Director Jacques de Larosiere. "My warmest congratulations. We have very much enjoyed the close relationship with you in the past and we are looking forward to its continuation," the message said.

Another message from World Bank President Tom Clausen said "given the many economic and financial problems before you, be assured that the World Bank stands ready to lend its support and assistance."

The dozen messages of congratulations and support came from banks across the world, including Washington, London, the French Banque Indosuez, Tokyo and Jeddah.

The Philippine economy plunged into crisis following the assassination of Mrs. Aquino's husband Benigno in August 1983, and the country has been heavily reliant on IMF and World Bank rescue packages. The IMF has already agreed to a 60-day delay in implementing an import liberalisation programme, and Mr. Fernandez has asked for more time to meet IMF performance targets set for March 31. He said last week that the Philippines would not be able to reach the targets, partly because of the pre-election spending by the government.

An IMF team is due in Manila next week to assess the situation. The performance targets were a condition for the release of a final 212 special drawing rights (SDR's) of a total 615 under an 18-month agreement due to expire June 30. The release of the SDR's would trigger the disbursement of a final tranche of 350 million dollars in new loans under an agreement with the international commercial banks.

CONCEPCION ON TRADE MINISTRY POLICIES, CHANGES

HK050925 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 4 Mar 86 p 5

[Text] Incoming trade and industry minister, Jose S. Concepcion Jr. outlined yesterday a general policy focusing on investment promotion as the main concern of his office in dealing with both local and foreign investments.

"I would like to work for providing a climate for investment through promotion activities," Concepcion said, adding he would "downgrade incentives" which under the previous administration were a permanent fixture in investment policy.

Concepcion, in his usual fiery self at the Kapihan sa Maynila forum, vowed to provide a moral leadership with integrity as the cornerstone of his ministry. He said he expected the business community to police its own ranks.

Concepcion also pledged to cut the bureaucratic red tape in both the Ministry of Trade and Industry and the Board of Investments, noting it had discouraged businessmen in the past and was a source of much graft and corruption in government. Likewise, he said he would "have no mercy" for businessmen in illicit activities such as smuggling.

Concepcion also announced that the International Monetary Fund has approved a 60-day postponement of the import liberalization program. He said he would abolish the Presidential Anti-Dollar-Salting Task Force created under the Marcos government. He said the matter of foreign exchange properly belonged to either the Ministry of Finance or the Central Bank.

On the progressive manufacturing programs, for cars, trucks and motorcycles, he said he would form an industry task force to formulate policies for the short, medium and long term.

On exports, Concepcion said he would appoint a deputy minister for exports to be directly in charge of all export activities. He said functions of such agencies as the Center for International Trade Exposition and Missions (Citem) would be reviewed.

Concepcion also said he would recommend that the work of the country's ambassadors be reoriented. "It is important that we field economic ambassadors that can increase the country's exports," he said.

He reiterated his plan for a consultative approach in administration, calling for organization of "people's councils" in the grassroots level all over the country.

Concepcion said he would reorganize the ministry during his first 100 days in office and set up operating units with specific areas of concentration. Concepcion also announced that he was yesterday resigning from all his private business positions. "Over the last few years, I have been divesting my personal holdings in these firms. Whatever remaining shares I have, I intended to divest them now," he added.

Concepcion called on the Philippines' major trading partners to not only help in terms of capital but also in opening up their markets to Philippine goods. He specified the United States, Japan and West Germany.

C 303 4TH PSYOP GROUP

0001 COPY(S)

6055-60

32098

END

04\16\99